

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 112

* LAST EDITION

LOAN OPENING DAY SUBSCRIPTIONS PUT AT \$250,000,000

Unofficial Reports to Treasury Department May Be Too Optimistic, Officials Say—Withholding Statements Considered

GERMAN EFFORT IS VERDUN AGAIN

Ludendorff Plan for Breaking Through Fails, Giving Him Only a Dangerous Salient—Local Attacks All Repulsed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Unofficial reports to the Treasury Department today put the first day's subscriptions in the third Liberty Loan campaign at \$250,000,000. Officials said this probably was somewhat too high, as first reports usually were too optimistic.

After planning a system for gathering reports of subscriptions day by day, officials in charge of the campaign are now considering withholding the reports, or giving them out weekly or bi-weekly. One proposal is to make public only figures reported by federal reserve banks, based on receipts from initial payments on subscriptions. These figures, it was explained, might be a week or even two weeks late, but the system would eliminate all danger of overestimation.

Several hundred towns within a day or two probably will fly the honor flag of the third loan. Thirty thousand flags have been distributed to district committees, which will award them to communities reaching or exceeding their allotments. Without waiting for determination of which community won the honor flag first, since scores reported within a few minutes after the campaign officially opened, some district headquarters forwarded the flags to honor roll towns today.

In an effort to decide which communities actually were entitled to first honors in the flag competition, however, headquarters today took steps to obtain affidavits from local committees to be checked up with telegraph company records and with statements from federal reserve district organizations.

Reports today indicated the loan had appealed to persons of small means and that subscriptions from this class were generous on the opening day.

From San Francisco came the announcement that 27 towns and one county in the twelfth federal reserve district had been awarded officially the honor flag, and 50 other communities had filed claims for the banner. Twenty-one were in Oregon.

More Towns Over Quotas

Nine Additional Communities Exceed Their Share in Liberty Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New England's determination to do its part in making the third Liberty Loan an unqualified success is indicated in the report of the general committee for the district today, showing that nine additional communities exceeded their quotas in the drive for war dollars.

Three more New Hampshire towns have gone "over the top," making that State's total number 16, or the greatest of any of the New England States.

The three New Hampshire additions with their quotas are: Ashland, \$37,000; Bennington, \$13,700 and Gilsum, \$4400. Bennington reports having exceeded its quota by more than 100 per cent.

Canaan, Vt., with a quota of \$10,100 reports subscriptions totaled \$11,000 up to 2 p.m. Saturday. The total subscriptions for the State were reported at \$305,000, on Sunday.

Additional Maine towns, which have gone "over the top," and their respective quotas are: Orono, \$29,000; Monhegan \$1800 and Sangerfield, \$11,000.

East Greenwich, R.I., with a quota of \$75,000, reports subscriptions totaling \$75,500.

Topsfield, Mass., with a quota of \$22,000, reports receipt of a single subscription of \$10,000. The Honor Flag Committee has sent word throughout New England that a reasonable number of subscriptions must be represented in order to receive an honor flag.

Five Boston department store booths report subscriptions totaling \$42,200.

Two thousand employees of the New England Telephone Company have subscribed to the loan for democracy.

Americans of German ancestry lead the citizens of alien birth or descent, having subscriptions aggregating \$60,000 up to Saturday night, according to an announcement of the Liberty Loan Committee for New England.

Subscriptions reported today include Boston Insurance Company, \$128,500, and Old Colony Insurance Company, \$50,000.

Copies of the message from General Pershing urging the purchase of Liberty bonds, will be distributed by the Liberty Loan Committee for New England to each of the 2500 local committees working for the success of the loan.

Loan Rallies Tonight

War Service and Civic Department Units Plan Meetings

Von Hindenburg to Kaiser

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the *Alte Zeitung* of Berlin, says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in the course of a report to the Kaiser on March 21, the day the present battle began, remarked: "We must wait

TEXAS RANGERS AND MEXICANS IN FIGHT

JUDGE DISMISSES THE I. W. W. VENIRE

Men Called to Jury Duty in Trial at Chicago Are Said to Have Been Approached by Agents of the Defendants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Undue inquiry into prospective jurors in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World has led to the discharge of the venire of 200 men by Judge K. M. Landis. Therefore the work done on selection of a jury so far will have to be done all over.

Several of the men testified that they had been approached by agents of the organization relative to their views on I. W. W. doctrines. The trial was postponed until a week from today.

George F. Vanderveer, counsel for the defense, made a statement to the court, in which he admitted that the I. W. W. had attempted to ascertain the views of veniremen, but denied that there was any intention of influencing their views.

Judge Landis said that for an agent of the defendant to approach a juror, directly or indirectly, is the same as the defendant himself trying to influence the juror.

Pacific Coast Action

Indictments Returned Against I. W. W.—Three Men in Custody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A federal indictment charging five Industrial Workers of the World with a conspiracy to hamper the Government in its prosecution of the war and to encourage a campaign of treason and sabotage, was returned on Saturday by the United States Grand Jury here. Three of the five men are in custody.

The charges named in the new indictment which was placed on secret file by order of the United States district judge, William C. Vanfleet, are the same as those embodied in the indictment returned on Feb. 8, in which 55 alleged Industrial Workers of the World were named as defendants.

Ettore de Santis, one of the three men named in the new indictment, who is in custody here, was arrested late in January at the State Capitol. He was found hiding in the basement of the State House. According to Thomas Mulhall, deputy United States marshal, the day following the arrest of de Santis, a police guard was stationed near the office of Gov. William D. Stephens, whose life was endangered on Dec. 17 last, by an explosion of dynamite at the executive mansion here.

It was during the investigation of this explosion that the inquiry which resulted in the arrest and subsequent indictment of a large number of Industrial Workers of the World developed.

Chris A. Luber, named in the indictment returned Saturday, is in jail at Fresno, Cal. H. Donovan is held in jail here.

These three men were to be arraigned today. Arguments, moreover,

were to be heard on the demurrer filed by Attorney Nathan Coghlan, for the defense named in the blanket indictment returned in February, according to P. P. Johnson, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who has been directing the Government's investigation of Industrial Workers of the World activities.

AUTHORITIES GRANT BOLO PASHA REPRIEVE

PARIS, France (Monday)—Shortly after President Poincaré had refused clemency to Boles Pasha, convicted of treason in acting as the agent of German propaganda in France, it was announced today that the military judicial authorities had granted a reprieve. Their action was based on the representation of Boles' attorney, Albert Salles, that he had revelations to make. The official announcement says the reprieve is granted "for the moment."

MAN-POWER BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

May Establish Full Irish Liability to Army Service, Raise Military Age to 50 and Withdraw Exemption to Clergymen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, met all ministers of cabinet rank on Saturday when details of the man-power bill to be introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons tomorrow constituted, it is believed, the main business. Besides asserting the liability of Irishmen to military service on the same terms as other citizens of the United Kingdom, mentioned on Saturday, the bill, according to authoritative forecasts in the press, will raise the military age to 50, and withdraw exemption from ministers of religion, but offer them noncombatant work; withdraw exemptions from men in medical grades 1 and 2, subject to essential national needs; and withdraw tribunal exemptions on grounds of occupation, instituting instead of postponement calling up according to rules to be laid down; equality of treatment as between men in government departments and in other civil employment. In addition soldiers under 19 may be sent abroad though not to front lines, and vital industries like shipbuilding are to be fully safeguarded. Apart from the withdrawal of exemption from clergymen and raising military age to 50, the bill appears to constitute only a tightening up of the present system, but references to Ireland are again vigorously condemned by The Daily Chronicle.

"A prom' in hope of Anglo-Irish reconciliation will be blasted," the Chronicle says. The strong case for conscription in Ireland would be relevant only if the Home Rule Act had become operative in 1914, after becoming constitutional. The battle for it had been fairly and squarely won.

The Chronicle describes it as a sinister fact that the pro-conscriptionists are the same who threatened a civil war in 1913-14 at the prospect of Ireland's constitutional demands. The present Irish

(Continued on page four, column two)

ITALIAN IS TAKEN AS DRAFT OPPONENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Maximilian De Muñico, who was said to have addressed a crowd in the North End district to-day in Italian and advised his hearers not to fill out questionnaires under the draft law, was taken before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes in the Federal Building. An interpreter for the United States Court who was passing through the North End heard the address and notified the police. A small camera and revolver were found on his clothes.

(Continued on page two, column six)

DAILY INDEX FOR APRIL 8, 1918

Art Page 18

Art of the Twentieth Century 3

New York Ideas and Individualities 3

Daniel Chester French's "Lincoln"

Influences in British Sculpture 3

Paris Sculpture and Crafts Exhibit 3

Mr. Mohr Key and Leon Dano 3

Business and Finance Pages 12-13

Stock Market Quotations 12

Produce Prices 12

Cotton Cloth Trade Situation 12

Short Term Note Quotations 12

Weather Report 12

Government Crops 12

Railway Crops 12

The Real Estate Market 12

Children's Page Page 14

Editorials Page 20

The World's Disillusionment 20

Strange and Drink 20

Finalist's Independence 20

Mules 20

Notes and Comments 20

European War—

Japanese Notice of Landing 1

German Effort is Verdun Again 1

Sir Robert Borden Message to United States 1

General Smuts Envoy of Allies 1

Official War Reports 1

United States Press Comment on President's Baltimore Address 4

Manufacturers Uneasy Over Status of War Contracts 8

Call to Service of 150,000 United States Men 8

Inquiry Recommended Into Wool Buying in Berlin 9

General News—

Referendum Favors Service at Cost 1

Loan Subsidy Put at \$250,000,000 for Opening Day 1

Judge Dismisses Entire Venire in I. W. W. Case at Chicago 1

More New England Towns Exceed Loan Quotas 1

Quebec People Praised 1

Man-Power Bill in House of Commons 1

M. Clemenceau Visits the Front 1

French View of Tangier Question 3

Majority for Prohibition in Massachusetts City and Town Elections 3

General Goethals for Pier for Castleton Bridge 4

British Silk at Recruiting Rally 5

Huntington Cup 5

Overwartz and Allied Socialists 6

Workings of the Jones Bill in the Philippines 6

Physical Education Bill for Schools 6

Dr. H. James L. Barton Opposes War Declaration With Turkey and Bulgaria 6

How Fish Prices Are Controlled 8

Camp Devens Activities 8

Lombard Silk Thread Company 9

Uniform Wage Scale in United States Shipyards Arranged 9

Illustrations 9

Map of Morocco 3

Running Water 4

President Woodrow Wilson 5

Busyville Bees 14

Macao Harbor 19

Museums Page 15

Stone, Matzenauer in Recital 3

Politics: National—

Review on the Ukraine Peace 3

Special Articles 3

The Neighborhood 11

People in the News 15

By Other Editors 15

Sporting Page 10

Central A. A. Meet Record Breaker 1

The Neighborhood 11

S. H. Voshell Defends Tennis Title 1

Iowa State College Baseball 1</

other must prevail, they cannot flourish side by side."

Continuing, Mr. Balfour forcefully indicated the cynicism and hypocrisy with which the Central Powers, while paying lip service to the statements of ideals, formulated with perfection of form and force by President Wilson, violated them in every particular, cynically, openly, flagrantly, and, in their own countries, apparently, without reproach. He showed how the enemy, incredible as its brutality might sound, had adopted the plan of securing, by massacre or otherwise, such changes in different territories as would enable them to apply tests like nationality so that they would, he hoped, actually subserve their own ambitions. Horror, he said, could go no further than the cynicism of such a policy.

In passing, he revealed the hitherto unpublished fact that Rumania was forced into peace by the threat that if she did not conclude peace, she would be divided between Bulgaria on one side and Austria on the other and extinguished as a nation. Continuing, he laid tremendous emphasis on the unselfishness of America's act in sending American troops to fight, not, in the first instance, as an American army, but brigaded with the British and French troops on the western front. To appreciate all this meant, he said, they had to ask themselves, "Would Britain, without hesitation or condition, have consented to brigade British troops with troops of another country? He thought she would, but it would have been a great sacrifice.

Dr. Page followed. America, he asserted, was now aroused and united as never before. Neither Washington nor Lincoln had the whole people behind them. "Such unanimity of our vast democracy as President Wilson has," he remarked, "is a new fact in our history, a new fact, I believe, in the history of any nation as large as our republic. Your heroic example," he added, "makes our task easier. It will be an immortal experience to share your unyielding endurance. No nation that helps to stay this plague will ever outlive the glory of its achievement. We thank you specially for your sure shield against the subjugation of the seas and the threatened attacks on lands beyond them. For this, I speak our appreciation with a new understanding, which will never pass from our grateful recollection. In this hour of supreme test we are hurrying and will come; as many millions as are necessary will come along with you and our French companions in arms so to redress fields of France that rulers of nations who, hereafter, meditate conquest will see there the price free men paid for freedom, and will hesitate and desist."

Finally in the name of the American officers stationed here, the American Ambassador presented to the City of London, the United States flag in token of their appreciation of its recollection of that day and of this gathering in their honor. The Italian Ambassador also spoke.

Tributes to United States

Noted Men of the Allied Countries Give Interviews

BELFAST, Ire. (Saturday)—The following statements made on the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war were gathered by the Belfast Telegraph and were given to the Associated Press:

Sir Ignatius O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland: "The splendid way in which the people of the United States have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into the prosecution of the war on behalf of right and freedom has inspired us all with the hope that the world may soon, in the words of their great President, be made safe for democracy."

Walter Hume Long, British Secretary of State for the colonies: "I hope that the united efforts of the great Anglo-Saxon races and their allies may soon put an end to the curse of militarism."

The Most Rev. Dr. John B. Crozier, Primate of all Ireland: "May God bless our kinsfolk across the seas who are now cementing the long-continued friendship of America and Great Britain."

Lord Tennyson, a son of the famous poet, sent this extract from one of his father's poems:

"Gigantic daughter of the West, We drink to thee across the flood, We know thee most, we love thee best, For art not thou of British blood?"

Hands all 'round!

"God the tyrant's cause confound, To our great kinsmen of the West, my friend,

And the great cause of freedom, Round and round."

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London: "The entrance of America into the war was the greatest event in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race and will, I hope, assure victory for our righteous cause."

Viscount Mersey: "I regard the advent of America as the salvation of humanity."

J. P. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin: "We hailed this magnificent exposition of America's policy and world aims [President Wilson's] with the deepest emotion and are confident that the unavoidable delays in their realization are signs of that care and deliberation which are characteristic of every great and sound undertaking."

The Rt. Rev. J. Irwin, D.D., moderator of the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly: "We are amazed at the completeness and magnitude of your sacrifice. Nothing finer, more chivalrous, more Christian has ever been done by any nation."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, defender of Mafeking in the Boer War, and founder of the Boy Scouts organization in Great Britain: "Germany honors America with greater hatred and fear than she accords any nation because from an impartial standpoint America saw through her designs from the first and, on considered judgment, condemned

them. From the war good will ensue in a closer bond between English-speaking nations allied in the highest cause, namely, freedom and honor."

Viscount Milner, member of the British War Cabinet: "It will be accepted hereafter that the turning point in the world's struggle for freedom came when the United States of America decided to enter the lists, not, of course, in any immediate or momentary sense, but the turning point as history will record it. Please accept my most cordial congratulations for the anniversary of this great event."

Duke of Marlborough: "As Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, I look on the food situation first. I find that the colossal effort of the United States to supply the Allies with grain in the future and with nearly 100,000,000 bushels of grain in the current half-year, a good deal to be saved out of her own national larder, is promising well of success, and that the provision of shipping to help bring it is progressing equally. Considering the difficulties that stand in the way, I am astounded not only at the success which is attending the essential food measures, but also at the quickness and skill with which the whole of America has been put on a war footing. She has at once realized the stupendous efforts that are necessary—in my opinion an unequalled feat of national imagination."

The 5,000,000 voluntary workers who are needed for sowing this year's crops will, I am sure, be forthcoming from your towns, and the citizens will, as they have done in England, flock to the harvest fields in their vicinity.

"We have no lack of faith in America, for we know that what she says she will do, and we wish her God-speed in all her noble efforts in this fight which is one of freedom for the people of the whole world."

French Tribute

Minister of Foreign Affairs Praises United States' Act

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking at the celebration at the City Hall today of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, said:

"For the states that provoked the catastrophe in which millions met their death, the anniversary of the declaration of war is that of a crime of which they will eternally bear the responsibility and stigma."

"For the people who resolved to make supreme sacrifices only in order to defend themselves and save their most precious possessions for humanity, the anniversary of their entry into the war is that of an act which history will record with the title of immortal glory. Among those peoples none more than that of the United States has a right to claim its part in the homage which will be rendered them by posterity."

"In behalf of right and justice alone has America intervened in a battle in which barbarism threatens the world with the most frightful aggression, and is acting without a trace of selfish calculation, seeking only to serve a cause which is that of civilized humanity."

France, the Minister continued, appreciated more than any other the effect of America's invincible will, as it is in France that America's splendid troops continually arrive.

"Thus, at the moment I am speaking, in Picardy they are sacrificing their lives to drive the enemy from our land. Thus along the Somme and the Oise they are marching to reconquer invaded districts for our unhappy countrymen. America's ends are the same as those of France: Peace by victory; lasting peace based on justice."

Cheers greeted these words.

Ambassador Sharp, who also spoke, said:

"Auspicious as is this event and the readiness of our own brave soldiers who now take their places beside their allied brothers on the battlefield, yet at this moment when the enemy more than ever is determined to subject the soil of France to his domination, I am persuaded that the time for words has passed into the time for deeds. The world knows the momentous issues at stake. Do they not involve all that is essential to happiness? The progressive development of free peoples is today imperiled by the power of the militarists. As long as that enemy seeks to impose his terms upon us we must fight, and we will fight, to conquer. For that purpose all the men and resources of America will be placed at your disposal."

Prof. Rausenberger, in an interview printed in the Berliner Tageblatt in February, 1916, declared that artillery so large and powerful that it would be possible to bombard England from the continent would be the certain product of the near future. He declared the day of flat trajectory pieces was past, and that mortars and vertical shooting artillery would be in increasing demand. This, he said, was because the nature of modern warfares had almost done away with the necessity of shooting horizontally, it being possible to reach horizontal trench lines only by shots from cannon shooting at a high angle.

Modern artillery, notwithstanding its tremendous strides, the professor said, had in no wise reached the limits of its possibilities either in effectiveness or in carrying power. The canon of the future, he believed, would be able to penetrate the strongest fortified shelters and nullify England's shimmering ocean armament, the old proud wall which for centuries has protected it from the continent."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The bombardment of Paris by long-range German guns was resumed at 11:40 o'clock this morning. It continued throughout the day. Three persons were wounded.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser on March 23 inspected the gun with which the Germans are bombarding Paris, says Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Lokal Auzleger of Berlin. It looks more like an enormous gray crane than a real gun, according to the correspondent, and can throw a shell for a distance of 130 kilometers. Firing a shorter distance than that on March 23, he adds, it required exactly 183 seconds for a shell to reach Paris.

The enemy's artillery has shown increased activity during the night on the whole British battlefield. Heavy hostile gun shelling has taken place also between Lens and La Bassée Canal and east of Armentières.

The War Office on Sunday night issued the following statement:

"Successful minor operations undertaken by us this morning south of the Somme led to sharp local fighting. The enemy counter-attacked strongly in an attempt to regain his former positions and suffered heavy losses. The number of German prisoners taken has increased to over 140; several machine guns also were captured."

"This morning the enemy made two attempts to deliver attacks against our position at Bucquoy, but in each case his troops were stopped and dispersed by our artillery fire."

An earlier British report said:

"Counter-attacks carried out by us yesterday successfully reestablished our former positions in Aveluy Wood and resulted in the capture of over 120 prisoners and several machine guns."

"Later in the day the enemy again attacked our positions opposite Albert, but was repulsed, and another attack attempted early in the night south of Helbuterne was completely broken up by our artillery fire."

"By a successful minor operation

bly will be disposed of by our U-boats. Then the Entente will be faced with the final question whether new construction can keep pace with the losses by U-boats."

The Weser Zeitung says America has fallen short of the Entente's expectations and cannot fulfill them.

ITALIANS SEND GREETINGS

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Guglielmo Marconi today sent to President Wilson by wireless telegraph, a message expressing the sentiment of a great meeting, comprising the entire population of Rome, which is celebrating today the anniversary of America's entry into the war. The message reads:

"On this auspicious occasion I have been granted the distinguished honor of expressing by means of this message, transmitted through the free ways of space, the sentiments of sincere friendship and close solidarity binding the Italian people to the people of the United States and of conveying to you our sense of deep admiration for your initiative which was inspired by the same principles that made Rome great and that now are strengthening our faith in the triumph of justice and civilization."

GREETING TO AMERICAN ARMY

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press)—General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, has issued an order of the day to the Italian Army greeting the entry of the American troops to the western front and referring to the recent visit of the American Secretary of War as another evidence of the solidarity among the allied nations. The order says in part:

"Italy greets with particular sympathy the noble act of so powerful a Republic, which, knowing the hardships of war, has decided spontaneously to participate with all its forces and its inexhaustible riches. I interpret the unanimous sentiment of our army in addressing fervent salutations to the representative American Army which has so nobly intervened in the great battle in France and will hereafter be fighting everywhere where there is a struggle for freedom and justice."

PROF. RAUSENBERGER PLANNED BIG GUN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—It was Professor Rausenberger, manager of the Krupp works and builder of the famous 42-centimeter gun, who planned the giant long-range gun, according to the correspondent at Frankfurt of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. The professor witnessed the first bombardment of Paris with the gun.

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REICHSTAG ON THE UKRAINIAN PEACE

Herr Ledebour Speaks Strongly Against the Transaction and Indicates Working Classes Are Steadily Awakening

[A previous article on this subject appeared in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of April 6.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—As spokesman of the Socialist Minority in the Reichstag debate on the peace with the Ukraine, Herr Ledebour began by denying the assertion made by Herr von Kuehlmann and speakers on the Right that the Bolsheviks had not honestly desired peace; declaring that the rupture at Brest-Litovsk was produced, on the contrary, by the interpretation lent to the right of self-determination by the German Government, an interpretation at variance with that of the Bolsheviks and of Socialists everywhere. As for the offer of peace now made by the Petrograd Government, Herr Ledebour said his party must wait to see on what terms a settlement was proposed before assuming a definite attitude in the matter. His party was opposed to the subjugation of other peoples, no matter what the device employed to mask such a proceeding, for no peace concluded on such a basis could be permanent. As for the German Government, the Bolshevik message would prove a test as to whether or not it honestly desired peace, and the first proof it could offer would be to arrest the advance of German troops into Russia, an advance that had been an underhand trick from the first, for the argument that the armistice had been renounced by the Russians was not tenable.

With regard to the actual matter under discussion, the treaty with the Ukraine, Herr Ledebour began by challenging, from the standpoint of international law, the manner in which the German authorities had recognized the Ukraine Government. When he pointed out, Finland asked for recognition, she was told that as she had hitherto belonged to Russia, Russia's recognition must first be obtained, but no such procedure was followed in the case of the Ukraine. Then too, as to the manner of the formation of the Ukrainian State. Originally the Ukrainian representatives went to Brest-Litovsk exactly on the same basis as did the Bavarian plenipotentiary included in the German delegation—and this, observed Herr Ledebour parenthetically, was an interesting parallel—and the speaker asked the House to imagine what would have happened if the Bavarian representative had eventually availed himself of the opportunity offered by the difficulties encountered by Germany to proclaim the independence of Bavaria, and to conclude a separate peace with the government at Petrograd.

Then, again, he continued, there was no justification for regarding the Ukrainian Rada as a representative body. It had been attacked by Socialists and other parties at home as well as by the Bolsheviks, and was actually in flight when the treaty with the Central Powers was concluded. Indeed, a Vienna paper had directly asserted that it had only to conclude peace on the assurance that it would have the support of the German arms in case of necessity. Herr von Kuehlmann had denied that the German Government had consented to such a stipulation, and the speaker could well believe it for to have done so would have been very cautious, but it had often happened before, he observed, that matters had been arranged behind the scenes for which the German Government could not openly assume responsibility and in any case the military authorities had contrived so to arrange matters that German troops had actually gone to the assistance of the Ukraine.

The German Government, Herr Ledebour continued, had no right thus to interfere with the internal affairs of another country, and, in demanding that it should desist, his party refused, he said, to be deterred by trumped-up stories of Bolshevik atrocities in the border territories, and appeals for German intervention from such circles as that of the aristocracy of Estonia. What, he asked, would be said if any set of German subjects were to address a similar appeal for protection to King George of England. Instead, however, of thus trying to understand the position of other peoples, Germans like the Conservative and National Liberal spokesmen were only intent on obtaining a pretext for further expeditions of conquest, and Herr Stresemann had gone so far as to declare that if the two demigods, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, demanded it, he would assent to the annexation of fresh strips of Polish territory.

After further pointing out that ethnographical boundaries had been violated by the inclusion in the new Ukraine Republic not only of the Cholm district, but also of large portions of the governments of Grodno and Minsk, the speaker deplored the Central Powers' breach of faith with the Poles, not only from the moral, but also from the political point of view. It meant, he declared, that a people of 20,000,000—the whole Polish nation wherever its component parts were to be found—would be forced into solid opposition to the German Empire, and ranged on the side of its enemies in any future war of revenge. And that war would be inevitable, for the Europe of the future would never permanently permit such a violation of the rights of nations as that contemplated.

"Before all," cried Herr Ledebour, "the working class of the whole world will take action in the matter. Yes the working class of the whole world,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MOROCCO TANGIER'S POSITION

Tangier's position said to give promise of magnificent development

FRENCH VIEW OF TANGIER QUESTION

M. Dumont-Wilden Says Internationalization of the Town Has Proved a Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Tangier and the question of its administration is the subject of an article in *L'Homme Libre* by L. Dumont-Wilden. People in France hardly know that there is a Tangier question, he says; they remember that Tangier is in Morocco and that Morocco is prospering and that it sends foodstuffs to Paris. Tangier, however, is not Morocco, or at any rate, it does not form part of the protectorate. Tangier, according to the act of Algeciras, is an international town "and there," M. Dumont-Wilden declares, "may be seen, in working order, that fine régime which certain diplomats would like to see established at all the points of the globe where commercial rivalries exist." He has just paid a visit to this town, in which the East and the West, Europe and Africa, Spain and France meet and mingle. It is Morocco's natural port and its position seems to give promise of a magnificent development. An association or consortium of Spanish bankers and exporters, and of French bankers, is to be established to facilitate the purchase of Spanish products. A monthly credit of 35,000,000 pesetas is to be opened in France for the benefit of the Spanish association in this respect. This credit will be guaranteed by a deposit in Spain of French Treasury bonds payable in Spain in pesetas. This agreement will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1918. It will be dependent on the agreement between Spain and the United States, that is to say if the Franco-Spanish agreement can be carried into full effect the agreement between Spain and the United States will lapse.

M. Dumont-Wilden declares that the inhabitants of Tangier, European colonists and native traders alike, had great hopes when they saw that, thanks to France, Morocco was emerging from her long anarchy. They were, however, soon to be disappointed. It was not long before it became clear that, thanks to the act of Algeciras, Tangier, (together with Melilla, Larache and Tetuan) was the only town in Morocco which was not to profit by the order reigning in the administration of the Maghreb. The growing traffic on her waterfront diminished, and increased prosperity seemed to come to a standstill while the war aggravated the situation. Since the German ministers were obliged to take their departure, Tangier has been quiet. According to the provisions of the act of Algeciras, it is managed by a sanitary commission emanating from the diplomatic body. The ministers of all the powers accredited to the Sultan possess at Tangier in a small way, something like absolute power. Only, as they are obliged to consult their governments over every decision and then afterward to agree among themselves, they make the fewest possible decisions, and it comes to this that they do not govern at all. The result of this régime can be imagined; all the inhabitants are weary of it, and in all the different conversations he carried on in Tangier, M. Dumont-Wilden says he only heard one point of view expressed.

He goes on to give as typical, a conversation with a Tangier trader who declared Tangier to be ruined by international diplomacy and that, it was essential for its own sake as well as for that of French Morocco and of Europe as a whole, that it should become French. In reply to a question as to what the Spaniards, who constituted the majority of the European inhabitants, would say to this, the answer was that at bottom those in Tangier, or those at any rate who counted most, wished for the same thing. They recognized the deplorable check which Spanish policy had received in spite of the money spent in the zone accorded to it. Even in Spain, where, he said, the Moroccan policy was a matter of amour-propre the party who contemplated abandoning it was increasing. With regard to the English point of view the same personage declared that although the Foreign Office had said nothing officially there was every reason to believe that England would not be opposed, and the views expressed by Mr. W. B. Harris, correspondent of The Times, in a pamphlet recently translated into French by M. Robert Robert Raynaud, were quoted by the speaker in support of his contention. M. Dumont-Wilden declares that every one in Tangier, Europeans and native inhabi-

tants alike, holds this point of view. "The Moroccans understand that France is their real and only protection," the Sherif Abdul Akim, a friend of the deposed Sultan Abdul Aziz said to him.

A certain amount of allowance, M. Dumont-Wilden says, must be made for oriental politeness, in considering such a declaration, but the fact remains that the people, or at any rate its principal representatives, see quite clearly that the unification of the protectorate is necessary for the future of the country. Internationalization is a thing of the past and the time for France has come; this, M. Dumont-Wilden declares, is how the matter is looked at in Tangier, and he asks, can the judgment of France be different?

FRANCO-SPANISH TRADE AGREEMENT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—As is generally known, a French commission has been in Spain for some time with the object of arranging a Franco-Spanish commercial agreement. The American and British commissions which arrived about the same time seem to have made their arrangements with less difficulty, and in some quarters anxiety has been expressed concerning the progress of the matter. A satisfactory termination has, however, now been reached between the Spanish Government and MM. Lasteire and Macler, representing the French Government, and the convention has been signed by them and by Señor García Prieto on behalf of Spain. It will now have to be ratified by the two governments.

As is usual in the circumstances, the terms of the convention have not been published at the time of writing, but there is the best reason for stating that they embrace the following points: The fundamental object of the agreement is the development of good relations between the two countries, reciprocity in the exchanges, and a full regard for the respective national requirements and engagements made by the two countries with others. Spain will send to France minerals, manufactured woolen goods, textile fabrics, threads, hempen, cotton, jute and leather goods, manufactured iron and steel articles, carriages and vehicles of every kind, rice, onions, potatoes, olive oil, figs, dried raisins and preserves. Reciprocally France will supply Spain with Algerian limestone phosphates, Madagascar copra, tar-machinery and tools, electric material, chemical products, spare machine parts, silk and floss-silk and vegetable fibers. France will permit the importation into her territory of every kind of wine (to the extent monthly of 250,000 hectoliters, or 150,000 hectoliters and 100,000 hectoliters of alcohol), oranges, bananas and other fresh fruits to such an extent monthly as to equal the average of the corresponding months of the last five years, of corks to a maximum extent of 60 per cent of the average for the last five years, and perfume. The French Government will grant a free passage from Switzerland to Spain of electric and turbine machinery and other goods manufactured in Switzerland, and Spain will permit the free transit of certain products between France and her colonies. An association or consortium of Spanish bankers and exporters, and of French bankers, is to be established to facilitate the purchase of Spanish products. A monthly credit of 35,000,000 pesetas is to be opened in France for the benefit of the Spanish association in this respect. This credit will be guaranteed by a deposit in Spain of French Treasury bonds payable in Spain in pesetas. This agreement will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1918. It will be dependent on the agreement between Spain and the United States, that is to say if the Franco-Spanish agreement can be carried into full effect the agreement between Spain and the United States will lapse.

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M. CLEMENCEAU VISITS THE FRONT

Expresses Deep Appreciation of All He Saw Amongst Belgian, British, French, Portuguese and United States Forces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Even more than formerly are the present boundless activities of the President of the Council a matter of wondering comment, and never were they better justified. At the beginning of the year, he paid a flying week-end trip to the French front, and spent most of a night with the poilu in the trenches. At other times and in other ways he has made himself more intimate with the soldiers, and more recently he has been on a tour of the western line, and has visited the Belgian, British, American, Portuguese, and French armies. The vitality and the vivacity he has displayed on all these occasions, and again when engaged in his ministerial work in Paris or on some more public occasions, as the other day at the Alsace-Lorraine, have been astonishing.

In his recent expeditions to the various fronts he went first to the Belgian, visiting, under the guidance of General Ruquier, an important sector of the Yser, and saying afterward that it is clear that the Belgian Army is now completely reestablished and that its morale could not be better. His impression of the British Army and its dispositions was one of admiration, and as to the little Portuguese Army, it displays the most excellent and encouraging fighting disposition. M. Clemenceau warmly congratulated all the general staffs of the three armies, particularly upon the harmony which reigns among the high commands.

His visit to the British headquarters was the most interesting feature of this part of his expedition; such an ardent patriot could not fail to be deeply affected by some of the scenes—the temporarily lost lands of France—that came within his vision. He showed his emotion. On the night of his arrival he was the guest of Sir Douglas Haig at dinner, and on the following morning he traversed the whole of the British front from north to south, passing through the towns and villages that had been bombed, making a close examination of the various military works and organizations, congratulating the officers and soldiers at every opportunity, and uttering words of comfort and hope to the civil populations as they pressed about him. He passed through Bethune, Nœux-les-Mines, Souchez, and Abain-Saint-Nazaire. Afterwards he ascended Hill 145, better known by the name of Boulon-de-Vimy, a position which was brilliantly captured by the Canadians at the beginning of April last year. For a long time in silent contemplation he looked out on Lens and the mining country round about that is still in the enemy's possession. Then he went on to Neuville-Saint-Wast, another name which is dear to thousands of French people. The British military authorities and the municipality received him here with military honors.

On his return to Paris he was asked for his impressions of his visit to these important parts of the fighting front. "My impressions?" said he. "They are excellent. I spent the whole of Sunday on the Belgian front and was shown the most interesting sectors by the chief of the general staff. It was three years since I had seen the Belgian Army, and with pleasure do I lay stress upon the fact of its high morale. This army is entirely reconstituted, and determined to defend to the end the strips of territory and the little corner of its country remaining in its possession. I also visited the Portuguese and British fronts. The valiant little Portuguese Army will soon renew the exploits that it has already accomplished in other sectors. As to the British armies I could never sufficiently praise their bearing and their morale. On his return to Paris he was asked for his impressions of his visit to these important parts of the fighting front. "My impressions?" said he. "They are excellent. I spent the whole of Sunday on the Belgian front and was shown the most interesting sectors by the chief of the general staff. It was three years since I had seen the Belgian Army, and with pleasure do I lay stress upon the fact of its high morale. This army is entirely reconstituted, and determined to defend to the end the strips of territory and the little corner of its country remaining in its possession. I also visited the Portuguese and British fronts. The valiant little Portuguese Army will soon renew the exploits that it has already accomplished in other sectors. As to the British armies I could never sufficiently praise their bearing and their morale.

The state of the defensive organizations is everywhere admirable. I wish particularly to point out the perfect harmony existing among all the allied high commands. Say also with warmth and enthusiasm the chief of the French Government was received by all the populations on the northern front, and with what serenity they bear the daily horrors of the war. Tomorrow I shall tell the Council of Ministers what an impression of confidence I brought away with me after my only too short visit."

The following week-end M. Clemenceau paid a visit to the American troops, his special object being to congratulate in person and at their own place the soldiers of the United States who had just brilliantly resisted a strong raid by the enemy. The battalion which participated in the operation was reviewed by the President of the Council, and in his presence the

general in command presented the Croix de Guerre to a number of officers and soldiers whose bravery had been particularly remarkable. The nature of the operations was explained to M. Clemenceau, and he was won in his admiration for the splendid display that had been given by the American troops, the original reports in the matter having appeared far too modest. He then visited the ambulance station, and noted with satisfaction the high morale of the Americans there. An advanced position was next visited in order to make an examination of the scene of the operation. He was immensely gratified by the spirit of complete confidence which imbued the whole American army, which had evidently been enhanced by the brilliant results of the recent encounter.

M. Clemenceau has become an enormously popular figure among the French soldiers. He has a word of encouragement for all of them, and they always answer him in the hopeful words that have become a kind of splendid stock phrase and which simply recited by M. Clemenceau at the Sorbonne, thrilled the vast audience there—"Ils ne passeront pas" (They shall not pass). A delightful anecdote is in circulation at the moment concerning M. Clemenceau and a poilu with whom he was recently associated in curious circumstances. This poilu, it was noticed, was wearing the Médaille Militaire, the Croix de Guerre, and thirteen palms. "Ah, well," said the Premier, "there is a brave man for you!" He asked the general who was accompanying him what the man had done to deserve such an extraordinary honor, and he was informed that the poilu in question had been mentioned thirteen times in the orders of the day, once in the general army orders, for having one day, in the course of an attack, with one of his comrades, put out of action or captured a little matter of 125 Boches! "That is astonishing!" said M. Clemenceau. "To those crosses that he already possesses I am going to add the Cross of the Legion of Honor." It was considered proper at this stage to propose to the Premier that, before doing that, it might be well to make some examination of the soldier's record to see if, apart from his glorious exploits, he had not committed some fault which might disqualify him from wearing the red ribbon. The investigation was made and it was discovered that to the poilu's account there were sixty days spent in prison: cause—refused to be decorated by General de M.—"But what is that?" asked M. Clemenceau interrupting, and the remainder of the statement was quoted—"alleging that the General had spoken badly of the Meridionais, before him, who was of Marseilles." "That's not bad," M. Clemenceau commented. "I shall decorate him just the same." And accordingly the general in command, in the presence of the troops, pinned the cross on the breast of the Marseillais. M. Clemenceau never decorates the soldiers himself. "I am only a pékin (civilian)," he says. "It is better to leave business to the general. It pleases the poilu more, and the general too."

The campaign against liquor selling in the 79 cities and towns which will hold elections next month, will begin at once, although the prohibition leaders believe that the question of whether licenses shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors, will disappear from the ballots at the town meetings of 1919, with the expected adoption of nation-wide prohibition in 1919.

Massachusetts cities and towns in the eastern part of the State were more in favor of prohibition this year than those in the five counties in the central and western sections. Of the 29 cities and 161 towns in the nine eastern counties, 19 cities and 155 towns will be dry on May 1. There will be no saloons in Dukes, Nantucket and Norfolk counties and one each in Barnstable and Plymouth counties, while 9 of the 11 cities and 42 of the 43 towns in Middlesex County will be dry.

The number of wet towns in the State was reduced from 63 in 1917 to 61 in the town elections this spring, the smallest number in many years.

Nine towns were unanimous in favor of prohibition, not a vote for license being thrown in Alford, Heath, Holland, New Ashford, New Salem, Rochester, Wellfleet, Westhampton and West Tisbury.

BAY STATE VOTERS FOR PROHIBITION

Recent Elections in Massachusetts Held to Show Legislature Rightly Interpreted the Will of the Electors

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the Massachusetts Legislature rightly reflected the sentiment of the voters in ratifying the national prohibitory amendment, without recourse to a special referendum is clearly shown by the majority of 4,390 thrown against liquor selling at the city elections held in December and the town meetings in the past 10 weeks when the question of granting licenses for the year beginning May 1 was settled, according to a canvass just completed by The Christian Science Monitor.

These actual figures show Massachusetts to be a prohibition state for the total vote in the 334 cities and towns was: "No," 209,788; "Yes," 205,398. The majority of 23,398 in the 253 dry towns more than offset the 19,248 in favor of license thrown in the 18 wet cities. The total license vote in the 316 towns was "No," 66,617; "Yes," 42,978. The vote in the 33 cities was "No," 143,171; "Yes," 162,420.

Prohibition leaders declare that the majority against liquor selling in the State would have been considerably larger, and the five cities would not have shifted from dry to wet in December, had not the entire prohibitory force in the State been actively engaged in swinging the Legislature line in favor of the federal amendment.

The success of that undertaking attained on April 2 was claimed to have justified whatever relaxation may have developed in the local contests.

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GENERAL GOETHALS FOR BRIDGE PIERS

He Favors Their Use in Hudson River Structure at Castleton, as He Says They Would Save 18,000 Tons of Steel

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, appeared before Governor Whitman at a hearing today in opposition to the Sage-Welsh Bill, designed to prevent the New York Central Railroad from erecting a bridge with piers in the Hudson River opposite Castleton.

General Goethals declared that the proposed piers would not be a menace to navigation. The erection of a bridge without piers, he said, would require 18,000 tons more steel than a bridge with piers, an amount of steel sufficient to build 50,000 tons deadweight of ocean steamships, thereby entailing what he termed an unnecessary waste of material and labor.

During his talk he said that the port of New York was not able to handle all of the embarkation necessitated by war conditions and that the Federal Government had planned to spend \$25,000,000 before the end of the year to make Boston an embarkation port, and that in this connection large reserve storehouses would be built at Schenectady. The construction of the bridge at Castleton should be hastened, he said, in order that there should be no delay in shipments from the West to New York and Boston.

Ira A. Place, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, and George W. Kettredge, the corporation's chief engineer, also opposed the signing of the bill.

Former Governor Martin H. Glynn was the principal speaker in favor of the measure. He charged that the railroad was "trying to wrap the flag of patriotism around a mere commercial institution" in representing that the construction of the bridge was a war measure. He said he was not against the bridge because there was a possibility that Albany might be sidetracked, but that he opposed a bridge that was not properly built. He called attention to the fact that the bill passed the Assembly unanimously and that only three senators opposed it.

Others who spoke for the bill were Mayor James R. Watt, Judge W. E. Woolard of Albany, and Prof. O. H. Landreth of the Union College department of engineering.

WAR GARDENS IN 1918 IMPORTANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The importance of the amateur's garden is vastly magnified this year, for America is now confronted with a food problem as vital as that faced by the countries of Europe, declares Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National War Garden Commission, in an appeal urging every man, woman and child to use all available ground for a war garden this year.

"The single factor most vital to military success is food, and not even German natural scientists have discovered substitutes for food," says Mr. Pack. "The only solution of America's problem of feeding herself and helping to feed her allies is in increased production, and to make this possible the home gardeners enter the season of 1918 with a responsibility far greater than that of last year."

FOOD WASTAGE ON SCHOONER CHARGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Asserting that members of his crew had been throwing food overboard, Capt. C. W. Holden of the Schooner Ellen Little, of Boston, 800 tons net, has laid the case before Albert E. Lee, Federal Food Administrator, and asked what action could be taken.

The men, who are fed well, have been wasting what they could not eat, saying that they did not care whether America won the war, according to the captain.

Mr. Lee assured him that ships in port must conform to the Food Commission's ordinances relating to meatless and wheatless days and that wanton waste of food is forbidden by the Food Administration.

HOG PACKING STARTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A packing plant, with a capacity of 400 hogs daily, has started operations in this city. It is the first enterprise of its kind in this State.

The stock for the plant was subscribed largely by planters in the Orangeburg section. A census of the State's hog production capacity was taken under the direction of W. W. Long, head of the farm extension workers of Clemson College, which showed the feasibility of the plan, and a plant, adequately and modernly equipped, was prepared.

Machinery for the preparation of beef was installed, but is not at present being utilized.

ALL WAR GARDENS TO BE SUPERVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Ten thousand war gardens in Madison next summer is the goal sought by the war garden committee of the Madison Association of Commerce, and work toward this end has already begun.

All the garden work in the city is

under a central committee, which has engaged an expert from the staff of the University of Wisconsin to devote his entire time to supervising gardens, and another to devote part of his time. The gardens are divided into three classes: Children's group gardens, children's home gardens, and adults' gardens, which include industrial and individual gardens. Many industrial concerns have already arranged to have plant gardens.

Cooperative plans for hiring teams to plow gardens, securing of tractors to plow large gardens, listing and allotting of vacant lots, ordering of seeds, and similar problems are being taken care of by the central committee. A carload of seed potatoes has been ordered, to be sold at cost. Orders have been placed for 350,000 plants, such as tomato, cabbage etc. Although real estate companies are planning the donation to war gardens of all their vacant property, even when it involves pulling up inside line stakes, the committee has forbidden the charging of rent for any property donated for garden purposes.

MAN-POWER BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

(Continued from page one)

situation, it adds, is a direct result of British statesmen's lack of courage in 1914 and of the subsequent fatuity of many of our doings and misdoings in Ireland. The Chronicle again urges that Ireland should be given self-government thereafter herself determining her role in the world war.

Convention Closes

Chairman's Report Adopted, Vote of Thanks Given

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Before adjourning yesterday sine die the Irish convention adopted the report of the chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett. Votes of thanks followed and the convention and secretariat were finally entertained at a luncheon in Gresham Hotel by Sir Horace. The convention's communiqué makes no mention of any division on the final consideration of the report and there is no mention of a minority report, all of which lends color to the rumors that the Irish convention has been able to achieve some agreed plan of Irish self-government.

There is little use in speculating on the contents of the report, but it is generally recognized that the critical moment in Irish history has arrived, especially in view of the Allies' great need for fighting men. British opinion, which has been so ready to support any agreement, Irishmen may achieve among themselves, has shown symptoms, during the last few days, of hardening into resentment at the immunity of Ireland from the sacrifices the rest of the United Kingdom is undergoing, and certain newspapers have demanded that the Government should take a "strong line" and apply conscription to Ireland.

According to a very detailed forecast in The Times, the bill which the Prime Minister will present on Tuesday and which, it is said, will be pressed through in a week will, among other things, include "enactment of the principle that Irishmen are liable to compulsory military service for the defense of the Empire on the same terms as Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen."

The Daily Chronicle, also usually well informed, states that the bill is likely to contain enabling powers for extending conscription to Ireland, "probably as a sequel to the bestowal of self-government." It condemns this as a capital error and recommends that if the convention report is at all favorable the Government should act promptly to set up an Irish Parliament, but without any arrière pensée in favor of conscription and should then leave Ireland to determine her contribution in man-power to the cause of Great Britain, France and America, making, however, an appeal to the chivalry and generosity of Ireland to come forward and take her right place among other free nations in the battle against ruthless despotism.

Whatever truth there may be in these press reports, it is at any rate clear that England and Ireland, after many mistakes, not confined to one side, are to have a further opportunity to pull together and to contribute to the common cause fresh resources of strength and power.

TWO MEMPHIS BANKS ANNOUNCE MERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A merger of the Union and Planters Bank & Trust Company and the Mercantile National Bank has been entered into. This transaction, which was ratified by the directors of both institutions, places the Union and Planters Bank in the front rank of southern banking houses.

According to a recent statement, the deposits of the Mercantile National amounted to \$4,255,000, which will increase the deposits of the Union and Planters to more than \$20,000,000.

The business of the joint institutions will be conducted in the name of the Union and Planters Bank & Trust Company.

DUTCH STEAMER IN WITH COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

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All the garden work in the city is

RUNNING WATER

The city men are chopping out the gutters. Long vanished curb stones come to light as their picks and shovels cut trenches through the ice from drain to drain. Small, energetic boys, not to be behindhand, join in with the family ax, and the ice-splinters flash in the sun and tinkle on the ground. What does it all mean?

The sun is high, it is true, and honeycombs the big banks of snow at midday till they crumble at a touch, but the nights are all cold and every morning the ice is hard and sharp. But the city men wouldn't be chopping out the gutters for nothing—they never waste their time like that. They must have been told that spring is coming. Now you come to think of it the crows have been cawing quite a lot in the early mornings, and they know a thing or two, and perhaps they told the city men. So we watch the gutter choppers and wish we could be out in the sunshine doing it too.

Then one day without any warning it is warmer; the cold wind has gone and the sun is just as bright and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The school children will never get home to dinner; the torrents are too fascinating

winter coats suddenly become unbearable. It doesn't freeze that night hardly at all, and the next day, why, everything is dripping and running by 10 o'clock. Every hill has its little torrent, tearing away to the level and cutting through old ice and snow that seemed as if it never would melt, just as if it were sugar. There is a new softness in the sky; the hard winter blue has gone and a golden haze seems spread just above the tree tops to focus all the sunbeams and make them brighter.

The gutter men are chopping frantically now; often they are standing in floods and pools to do it, and the water splashes all about as they cut and hack at the ice beneath. They began too late—they always seem to begin too late—but perhaps the crowds didn't want to give a false alarm, and after all who cares for puddles and floods when spring's here? after five months ice and snow and never a glimpse of mother earth. So the children put on high rubber boots and prance about in the deepest pools and the business folk walk along the car tracks instead of the sidewalk and their talk is of a robin they have seen—the very first—and not of puddles under foot.

Then there comes a night of steady, pouring rain, warm, wet rain that gets all about freezing as it falls and it washes away the old ice and snow quicker even than the sun can melt it. People go to their doors to listen to it and stand on their porches sniffing and talk of gardens and when the frost will be out of the ground and they can dig. And the next day, there on the front lawns facing south are patches of grass showing. Never mind if it is dirty brown, it is grass and you stop and look at it and poke it with your stick and feel like sitting on it if it weren't as wet as a sponge. That day is the warmest yet and the snow fairly steams into the air. Big flat lawns are covered with pools of water instead of snow and soon that is gone and there is the turf covered with a black sooty scum which the snow has left as a legacy to fertilize it.

The gutters are simply foaming torrents by this time and make no bones about flooding over footpaths and roadways if they can't get ahead. The school children will surely never get home to dinner at all; the torrents are too fascinating. They play at eamps and rescues and their twig canoes are whirled down the rapids at a breathless pace and they run shouting down the hill to keep up with them.

There is no dearth of robins now; the grosbeaks have come and gone in their sudden way, tearing the last of the rowan berries to tatters as if disgusted at not finding them as nice as they looked, and now the robins are monarchs of all the earth they survey—even if it isn't very much. On every patch of lawn they trip and run, pretending to look for worms which simply can't be there for the ground is frozen, but something's there, for their eyes are bright and their song is gay and they have never downcast known. The spring is theirs and they know it; the water has simply got to start running when they come and when it runs there are soon things to eat, and besides, don't kind people feed them if it turns frosty again.

Then one day—this is the great day—the ice is gone out of the river. The very newspapers mention it and they are always right about such things because they send people to see and they tell you exactly when it went out last year—for the last 10 years in fact—but last year is all you care about and you have hard work to believe that because you are certain this is the very earliest spring and the newspaper says the ice went out four days earlier last year. However there is another river, a tributary of the big

newspaper-talked-about-one, and the ice has been out of that for days and there is a waterfall on it only four miles away and in another day or two the road should be passable.

So we go—the very next holiday. The road is surprising; surprisingly good and surprisingly bad. Where the sun has shone it is dry in places that the dust blows and then we come to a woody corner where the snow doesn't seem to have melted a bit and we slide into slush pits and have hard work to balance ourselves on the narrow path where the sleigh horses have trodden all the winter.

But there is the river, and the road is forgotten, racing and foaming, bank full and tearing at roots and trees just where last autumn before the snow fell we boiled our modest billy and had lunch. There is a pillar of spray in the distance, golden yellow spray, quite sharply defined against the blue.

That is the fall, and the rumble roar grows louder and louder as we pick our way towards it; and then just a turn round a corner—noting more exciting than that—and there it is in full view. It is like all the boiling things in the world. Yeasty yellow foam, with emerald depths and marbled shimmerings. Let us climb right down beneath it and look up, that is the way. The spray hits us in the face right off and we have to find a corner and peer round—and what a sight. The water seems falling out of the sky for the sunshiny hue is all there is above, and out of it falls the great amber yellow flood, each bubble a jewel and a rainbow playing hide-and-seek in the thickest spray.

The roar is too loud for talking and so we point, and then finding a dry rock with a back we give up everything to looking. Here is the power of spring—the running water and the dark days are forgotten and winter is worth while if this is the aftermath. It pours out life, it flings away care, it leaps and roars for joy, and it churns and spurns the rubbish from its path. It is irresistible and it is good and we look at it and all we have to say when we are out of earshot on the way home is, "Aren't you glad we came?"

—I. J.

POLISH COMMISSION VISITS LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Polish Commission now visiting Boston was greeted this afternoon by members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate in joint convention in the House chamber.

The Polish envoys attended a mass meeting on Sunday in the Majestic Theater, which was crowded with friends of the Polish cause. The visitors occupied seats on the platform, which was draped with Polish and American flags.

Mayor Peters, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Robert Luce and Mme. Adamowski were among the principal English speakers. The Rev. Alexander

The sufferings of Poland and the part she has taken in the war were described by Prince Poniatowski and Captain Grodski, who asked for assistance for their country.

Following the addresses an entertainment was provided by children from Cambridge, who were dressed in ancient Polish costumes. A collection was taken for the destitute of Poland.

A high tribute was paid to the Polish nation by Mayor Peters, who touched on the part of Kosciusko and Pulaski in the history of the United States. This country, he said, has pledged its power and wealth to return to Poland its proper place in the world, and he urged the audience to stand by the Government loyally in this regard.

Mr. Luce called for an expression of loyalty on the part of those present by the purchase of Liberty bonds. "Sacrifices are necessary," said Mr. Luce.

HOUSER REPUDIATES LA FOLLETTE ACTION

Service of the United Press Associations

MODOVI, Wis.—Walter L. Houser, former presidential campaign manager for United States Senator La Follette, issued to the press today a signed statement in which he repudiates Senator La Follette's course toward the war. Mr. Houser said he is unable to explain Senator La Follette's motives, despite their long and intimate political association.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND SHIP LOCK PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An annual rental of \$50,000 to help finance a proposed shipyard and industrial canal for New Orleans has been pledged by the Public Belt Railroad Board of the City Shipbuilding Committee. The Public Belt Administrators endorsed without reservation the project for a ship lock and a canal and offered the \$50,000 to pay interest on bonds and operating expenses, for which the railroad will receive trackage and property rights. With this stimulus the advocates of the canal plan are pushing their project.

French Press Comment

PARIS, France (Sunday)—All the Paris newspapers give a prominent place to President Wilson's Baltimore speech, the majority of them printing it in full, others giving long extracts with much favorable comment.

New York Sun

In his several peace discussions President Wilson has argued for a peace founded on honor and justice and he has treated the words of Germany's spokesman with respect, as if they were worthy of acceptance in complete good faith. But in his Baltimore address he brought into direct comparison the words of Germany's diplomats and the deeds of Germany's masters, and he confessed that in the presence of the facts he had reached the moment of "utter disillusionment."

The President has been patient with German statesmanship. Where his patience has been misinterpreted the misinterpretation has now been extinguished, and the unalterable decision of the United States to win victory has been made so clear that not

even Germany can misunderstand us. The President's speech is admirable in tone and is broad and big in its attitude. It is strong, convincing, inspiring—a message for our own people, for our allies and for our enemy.

Le Matin

A year ago President Wilson declared war and today he declares war to a finish.

Figaro

Finally Germany's real character has been revealed to President Wilson as a monster nation, existing only by devouring others until it shall devour itself.

Gaulois

(To President Wilson) Don't worry, but hurry. We can hold the hood now,

PRESS ENDORSES PRESIDENT'S WORDS

BERLIN CHALLENGE ACCEPTED—MILLIONS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES SACRIFICE

Address at Baltimore Is Reply to German Militarist Demand for Dominion—People Bidde to Exert Righteous Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson gave cheer to the United States forces in France, encouragement to the Allies, denounced pacifist talk and brought to the thought of the American public the measure of service the world situation requires, when in Baltimore he flung back at Berlin his answer to the German military activities in Russia:

"I accept the challenge, I know that you accept it. All the world shall know you accept it. It shall appear in the outer sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in."

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

In the view of those who heard this, and of those who have studied the speech, the position of the United States with respect to its part in the war fundamentally is no particular different from that which confronted it a year ago, when the President addressed Congress. He then declared that to the cause of making the world free of autocracy the United States would devote all its men and all its resources.

The President has reiterated his readiness to negotiate peace when he is convinced that such negotiations will be conducted on a basis of right and justice, and upon no other terms. But the action of German military authorities in Russia has convinced him that such a time is far from realization. The President said he has sought to learn the objects of Germany in this war from the mouths of her chief spokesmen. He has learned from these men that it is dominion they seek, and the unhindered execution of their own will. This avowal, he declared, has not come from the German people, but from the military leaders.

The President revealed his conviction, based upon the evidence that has been brought to him that the purpose of Germany is to bring all the Slavic peoples, all the Turkish people and those of Persia and India and the Far East under the German yoke.

This plan has been revealed in The Christian Science Monitor in the exposition of the Pan-Turanian movement, published some weeks ago. The President makes it plain that this program is utterly at variance with the modern conception of free governments; and that if it is put into execution, civilization will have to take a new beginning and fight all over again the battles for freedom. He bases his judgment on what Germany has already done in this war, and his conclusion is that this country must in this crisis offer on the altar of freedom all it loves and all it cherishes, not only to defend what is right, but to save civilization itself.

Mr. Wilson's Speech

President Accepts Challenge of the German Military Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md.—The speech which President Wilson delivered here at the Liberty Loan rally, held in the Fifth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, is as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens—This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of freedom everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men, and, if need be, all that we possess."

"The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though it is imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for."

"The reason for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means, because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands, and what the imperishable thing he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it."

"I call you to witness, my fellow-countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States

LOAN OPENING DAY SUBSCRIPTIONS PUT AT \$250,000,000

(Continued from page one)

arranged to meet requirements. United States Government war films will be shown, featuring the Liberty Loan activities. The "All-American" parade of last Saturday will also be shown in motion pictures.

Jewish Liberty Loan workers from all over Massachusetts attended a rally in behalf of the loan for democracy at Scollay Square Theater on Sunday, and after the indoor meeting an outdoor rally was held in Scollay Square. The meeting was arranged by the Jewish section of the Massachusetts committee in charge of Liberty Loan activities among citizens of alien birth or descent. The speakers included Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, Mayor Peters, Charles S. Hamlin and Louis E. Kirstein and David A. Ellis, the latter two being both members of the Jewish Liberty Loan executive committee.

A "silent talk" meeting was held Sunday afternoon in the interest of the loan at the United Service Club, 48 Boylston Street, under the auspices of the war service unit. The "Liberty Bond Song," composed by one of the Boston campaigners, was sung, and motion pictures were shown.

Springfield Starts Drive

Major-General Wood at Mass Meeting Tells of Work Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield launched its drive for subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan and commemorated the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war, with a mass meeting in the Auditorium on Sunday, at which Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood made an appeal for telling the truth about the war and the task Americans have to face.

"There is nothing so brutal as misleading a people in an emergency," said the Major-General. "In order to have the largest possible measure of success, they must know exactly what they have to do, so they can go in and win. I believe in the circulation of sound information and the telling of the truth."

He paid tribute to the war relief organizations and praised the British and French forces and the moral character of the American Army.

"We must organize," he said. "It's no time for dallying. The army is organized and trained thoroughly and ready to do its best to win. We have an almost perfect system of supplies, but we must have ships."

"Labor must play the soldier's part. The ranks of labor fill the army. They must serve without questioning their rights or money. They must serve sacrifice. War has given every man, woman and child an obligation and the right men and women will shoulder it."

Liberty Loan Publicity

Great Quantities of Advertising Material Sent Out by Committee

BOSTON, Mass.—New England should do its part in making the third Liberty Loan an emphatic success if its subscriptions are commensurate with the comprehensiveness of its organization and publicity program, say officials directing the drive. Some idea of the size of the program of publicity may be gleaned from the following outline of the scheme.

Over 12,000,000 posters and pamphlets, cards, leaflets, etc., either have been distributed already to the different 2500 Liberty Loan committees or will be distributed this week by the government committee. Of the government posters there are 14, total in all 300,000 copies. These are distributed on a per capita basis through the whole section. "Over the Top" (for general publicity) showing the soldier with the flag, 30 inches by 40 inches, will be circulated up to 50,000 copies. Of "Fight or Buy Bonds," which bears a woman's figure as well as the marching men, 50,000 copies are divided between two different sizes. Other posters are "Hold the Hun," "Make the World a Decent Place to Live In," "Remember the Flag of Liberty," "Provide the Slewins of War," an etching by Joseph Pennell, a card for window display, of which 9,000 are published.

The bull's eye target, which is a distinctive New England mark of the Liberty Bond publicity, of all styles and sizes, in cards for the banks and stores, in honor cards, office mottoes, automobile shields, will be circulated up to 500,000. Of the poster stamps to go on mail and parcels 1,862,000 have been prepared. Of the Liberty Bell that may be found hanging from door knobs all through the State, there are 535,000. Over 1,000,000 copies of the Primer for the New Loan, and 1,000,000 copies of "Isn't America Good Enough for You?" will serve to bring the salient points of the loan before possible subscribers. Every milk dealer in New England will have caps enough to put on each bottle of milk delivered for seven days during the campaign, the cap bearing the bull's eye and an appeal to buy a Liberty Bond.

Every laundry in New England will have shirt bands enough so, as long as the million which have been printed last, there may be placed on each laundered shirt a band reminding the wearer as he provides himself with clean linen of the call of the Government. "The Task of 1918" goes direct to the farmers of New England up to 50,000, and there are 500,000 of a pointed appeal called "Three Points About the Third Liberty Bond."

What the Government does with the

enemy from Liberty bonds in equipping soldiers is told in a pamphlet of which 500,000 copies are prepared. There are 350,000 copies of George Ade's fable of "The Married Party with Words to Spare," furnished by the Government, 350,000 copies of a booklet of cartoons bearing upon the third loan, and 500,000 copies of the Liberty Loan song "Over Here."

Of "The War, the Farm and the Farmer" the issue is 350,000 and of the poem by R. E. MacMillan "What is the Liberty Loan?" 50,000. The Liberty Loan reader edition for New England is 25,000 and goes mainly to speakers and campaigners. Two lantern slides go to every moving picture theater in New England, to be used at each performance during the campaign beginning April 6. Dashboard posters for the third loan will decorate something over 100,000 street cars from April 6 to May 4, when the loan closes.

There were 400 local town committees in New England in the second Liberty Loan campaign, while in this drive there are about 2300.

Quincy Has Loan Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Four thousand persons took part in a Liberty Loan parade held here Sunday to launch the opening of the drive for war dollars. Although the campaign officially began on Saturday, most of the inaugurations were held Sunday. Mayor Joseph L. Whiton was chief marshal.

Bond Buying by Labor Urged

BOSTON, Mass.—Every labor union in Massachusetts will be visited by speakers representing the Boston Central Labor Union in its campaign to raise \$1,000,000 worth of subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan. The drive of organized labor to do its part in backing the boys "over there" received a noticeable impetus when the boot and shoe workers union subscribed for \$50,000 worth of the bonds. The unorganized workers are challenged by the organized to a bond-buying contest.

Expressing his confidence in organized labor doing its part in making the loan an emphatic success, Edward F. McGrady, president of the C. L. U. today said:

"Organized labor is founded on liberty and justice. Should Germany win, organized labor will fall, because liberty and justice can't exist under Prussian autocracy."

"Every labor union in Massachusetts will be visited by our own speakers, who will give their time free. At headquarters we have a card system and every union will send in their report of how many dollars worth of Liberty bonds the union bought, and how much the individual members bought."

General Pershing's Loan Message

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From headquarters of the American expeditionary force in France came yesterday this Liberty Loan message from General Pershing:

"To do you approve of that kind of preaching?" asked Senator Poindexter of Washington, referring to The Public.

"I do not," Senator Sherman replied. "Those are the things this bill is intended to prohibit," said Senator Poindexter, who proposed that the bill be amended so that no "Bolshevik" shall have anything to do with its enforcement."

"That would break up the Administration," replied Senator Sherman.

been the driving force behind the two local campaigns in Marshfield, assured the committee that the town was behind the present movement heart and soul.

"Marshfield, with a population of about 1800," he said, "almost doubled the quota asked of it at the last drive. Uncle Sam set us down for \$40,000 and we gave \$70,000. I don't know of a person in Marshfield who is opposed to the idea of the town officially taking a hand in the loan."

Asked what would happen if any one did register opposition, Mr. Hall said, "Well, the women folks would take care of him."

The Committee on Municipal Finance voted to report the bill with an amendment limiting the investment to \$10,000.

SENATE DEBATES SEDITION BILL

Senator Sherman Declares It Would Make Any Slight Uncomplimentary Reference to a Public Official an Offense

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Demands for laws to punish disloyal utterances were renewed in the Senate today when the Sedition Bill was taken up for debate.

Senator Borah of Idaho said that if the measure would prohibit a free discussion of the efficiency or inefficiency of any department or official or the wisdom or unwisdom of an official, he would oppose it.

Senator Sherman said the language of the bill was sufficiently broad to make any slight uncomplimentary reference to a public official an offense. He spoke of the bravery of the men already on the fighting front, and asked that they be given support with reinforcements.

The last speaker was Machinist's Mate Louis Schworm of the United States Navy, and others.

Sergt.-Maj. J. C. Coles presided, and in his opening remarks spoke of the need of volunteers in all branches of the service.

Sergt. A. H. Warwick participated in several of the big battles in Flanders a year ago, and described some of his earlier experiences. He said there was need of more men in order to put an early end to the war, and asked that men come forward and sign up quickly.

Major Smythe of the Canadian Irish Rangers spoke in a similar vein, and made an earnest appeal for volunteers. He spoke of the bravery of the men already on the fighting front, and asked that they be given support with reinforcements.

The last speaker was Machinist's Mate Louis Schworm, who appealed to United States citizens to sign up in the navy. He told of the work it is doing in the way of transport duty and coast service.

A number of recruits were secured at the rally. Officers from the British-Canadian Mission and the United States Navy followed the tank in an automobile truck provided with tables and facilities for registering volunteers.

This afternoon it was to destroy the walls of the old Technology building in the rear of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. At 7:30 o'clock, the Britannia will be a feature of another recruiting rally in Scollay Square, and each man volunteering for service will be given a ride in the tank.

On Tuesday, the Britannia goes to Worcester, Mass., but will return at night, and will remain in Boston until April 12. It is the idea of the officers of the recruiting mission to have the Britannia make a tour of the leading business streets each day, and every noon and evening rallies will be held at the Liberty Cottage and at Scollay Square.

DR. BUENZ SAYS HE IS READY TO SERVE TERM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter from Dr. Karl Buenz, former German Consul-General here and more recently the head director of the Hamburg-American Line, saying he was ready to serve his term of 18 months in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for conspiring to defraud the Government, was placed in the federal court records today at the resumption of the hearing into his application for a respite. The letter stated he desired a few days to arrange his affairs.

ATLANTA ARCHITECTS VOICE A PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Society of Architects has entered a protest with the Board of Education declaring that students at the Tech High School have been permitted to draw plans for new school buildings. This, they said, was by example, notifying the general public that architects are not needed in building operations, but that their work can be done by unskilled boys. W. A. Edwards, in presenting the protest, insisted that the board is wasting the public's money by experimenting in school construction, as the funds have been appropriated to build schools and not to educate the architectural class at Tech High.

Members of the school board answered this charge by pointing to the experience of the instructors in this work and the supervision of the city's construction department. The school buildings stand as monuments to their efforts, it was said.

STOCK FIGURES OF WYOMING

Chicago Reports Show Big Returns

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second day of the third Liberty Loan drive opened today with unofficial reports from the five states in the seventh federal revenue district that more than \$40,000,000 in subscriptions, or nearly one-tenth of the allotment, had been made on the first day. In Chicago, unofficial reports showed that \$20,000,000 of the minimum quota of \$125,000,000 for the city had been subscribed this forenoon.

Progress in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan subscriptions aggregating \$105,394,600 have been officially reported in the New York district up to 11 a. m. today. This represents a gain of more than \$31,000,000 as compared with Saturday's closing figures.

Three Scholarships Founded

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Robert B. Vanderbilt, retired New York banker, left an estate of between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000, according to his will filed here today. Virtually the entire estate will go to Columbia University for the establishment of three scholarships in political science, fine arts and American history.

IRISH HOME RULE MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Definite announcement on the part of the United States Government for full political and economic rights for Ireland was asked in a memorial presented to President Wilson today by a committee representing what is known as the Home Rule Party in America.

BRITISH TANK AT RECRUITING RALLY

The Britannia Center of Meeting to Obtain Volunteers for British-Canadian Forces and United States Navy

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Featuring by the presence of the big British tank Britannia, from the top of which appeals for recruits were made, an enthusiastic rally was held at noon today near the Victory Cottage on the Common, under the auspices of the British-Canadian and United States navy officials.

On the tank were Capt. Richard Haigh, in charge, Capt. T. F. Mahon of the Irish Guard, Lieut. James S. Weir, Maj. Kenneth D. Marlett, head of the British-Canadian Mission in Boston; Lieut.-Col. F.

VORWAERTS AND ALLIED SOCIALISTS

Berlin Paper Says Any Tendency in Empire to Assent to a Peace Disadvantageous to Germany Does Not Exist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Having published inconspicuously on an inner page a graphic summary of the program drawn up by the Inter-Allied Socialist conference in London, the Vorwärts appeared with the following leading article on the subject:

"Concerning the resolutions adopted by the Entente Socialists, now called, for the most part, the 'Inter-Allied Socialists' a report from Reuter is alone available at present. It is among the misfortunes of our time that the Socialists of the different countries are usually able to learn of one another only through official and censored reports which do not regard it as their mission to facilitate mutual comprehension. The following remarks, therefore, in so far as they are of a polemical nature, must be considered with the proviso that the report to hand is also correct.

"There are two methods of approaching the peace problem. The one consists in outlining completely just settlement to be effected by the future peace treaty. The other, taking into account the given facts, seeks ways and means of emerging from the slaughter. Both permit of combination with one another in the sense that while the ideal goal must certainly be striven for, the path of suffering trodden by mankind must not be prolonged by this striving. Now the Inter-Allied Socialists have outlined an ideal sketch of the future settlement to which we can assent on many points, though not on all. These differences of opinion, however, have no very great practical importance; much more important is the question whether such ideal demands have any prospect of realization, or whether a great part of the socialistic work to be accomplished in connection with the establishment of a permanent peace can only be accomplished after the conclusion of the treaty of peace. German Social Democrats have perhaps been the first to experience that it is immeasurably difficult for the Socialist party of a victorious state to assert their ideal demands. The peace with Russia has not taken the shape we had planned for it. The influence of Socialism in France, England, and Italy, is not greater, however, but smaller than in Germany, and there would be no doubt that were the victory to fall to western imperialism it would go its way ruthlessly over the head of the wishes of the Inter-Allied Socialists. In such circumstances, can ideal demands, however right or wrong they may be politically, be much more than house of cards that is blown down again by the next storm? And is it not better to seek, in consonance with the given facts, a basis of practical agreement instead of an abstract formula, just all round?"

"The Inter-Allied Socialists may regard as absolutely just certain demands that they made of Germany and her Allies, but they should not overlook the fact that an assent of the Central Powers to these demands is simply not to be expected. There are in Germany only two tendencies; one that would be ready to conclude peace at once with the west on the basis of the restoration of the status quo ante bellum, and another that demands alterations in favor of an extension of German power. A tendency worth mentioning of readiness to assent to alterations to Germany's disadvantage simply does not exist. A German peace negotiator who would be ready, for instance, to make concessions to the Entente concerning Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would not meet with the least comprehension. A government that was ready to make such concessions would have no prospect of being able to keep itself in office for even 24 hours. Perhaps those across the frontier see in this only a proof of the moral obtuseness of the Germans, but it is only the actual, not the moral aspect of the case that is in question here, and concerning this we can say to the Inter-Allied Socialists, 'You can be sure that it is thus matters stand.'

In the meantime, little headway has been made toward the adoption of a decoration of honor by the United States Government. It is known that no less than six artists have submitted designs, but no action has been taken.

CITIZENS SUPPORT HEAD OF SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Protests from the loyal citizens of Fairfax, Minn., have been lodged with the State Commission of Public Safety against the proposed dismissal by the School Board of R. D. Bowden, Superintendent of Schools at that place.

Mr. Bowden and his supporters charge that because he started a course in patriotism in the schools and has voiced his support of the Government in the war, the members of the School Board have slated him for dismissal. There is a large German element in Fairfax and on its School Board. The commission will take up the matter at its next meeting.

HELPING THE FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Members of the Regina Rotary Club are considering a proposal of the president to form themselves into working squads to help farmers in the district on the land. The plan provides for automobile drivers taking the parties out in the afternoon, and bringing them home several hours later. A charge will be made for the work done, the money going to the benevolent fund of the Rotary Club. In connection with labor to be supplied by the cities to the farmers, there is a proposal being considered for places of business and stores to close at 4 p.m. during the busy season on the land to enable city workers to help the farmers in the evenings.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A state convention of the Prohibition Party will be held here on April 9 to vote on the proposal to join the new National Party. Twenty-six out of the 30 members of the state central committee approved the call for the convention, W. C. Calderwood, national committee man, announced.

Various other demands of the Inter-Allied Socialist conference could be cited to which much the same as that already said applies," it continued. "But yet a word on Alsace-Lorraine must be said, because that undoubtedly is the most important point of all. The formula to the effect that the population of Alsace-Lorraine should be consulted as to its wishes decidedly means a modification of the former demand of unconstitutional 'disannexation.' Practically this cannot be of much assistance, for should the improbable yet

occur and France be victorious, she would in no way permit dispute of this, her 'right' to Alsace-Lorraine. At best a poor comedy of self-determination could be looked for—but a desired result certain beforehand would in no case be permitted by the bourgeoisie of France as the conqueror. Vice versa: as there is no military reason for the German bourgeoisie to assent to a revision of the Alsace-Lorraine question, the demand for the same has no prospect of fulfillment. Incidentally, it may be said that very good reasons can be advanced against the further challenging in any way of Alsace-Lorraine's incorporation in Germany. Have not even the Bolsheviks themselves accepted only the non-Russian peoples of their Empire, but not sections of the great Russian people itself, the right to separate themselves from Russia. Ethnographically, the population of Alsace-Lorraine belongs undoubtedly to the German people; according to the Social Democratic standpoint, it has the right to every liberty within the German Empire. But to the extent of separating from Germany? That is at the very least an extremely debatable question.

"Meanwhile it were best to leave on one side such more or less academic discussions. All socialist effort must be directed toward a peace that is attainable and bearable for all. And why should it be unbearable for England, France, Belgium, Italy, for a peace to be concluded that restored in the main the old position between Germany and the west? In any case those across the frontier should get clear on the fact that a program, ignoring the actual position and so arranged beforehand as to be the disadvantage of the Central Powers, cannot be effective as a practical peace program. Such a program could be realized neither by an international congress of Socialists, nor by a diplomatic conference, but only by the victory of the Entente—that victory, however, again would not realize the program of the Entente Socialists, but that of the imperialistic bourgeoisie."

The program of the Inter-Allied Socialists may become a danger to peace, in so far that the Neesmen of the Entente might be inclined to regard it as a kind of minimum program of the local authorities in Scotland realized the necessity for something being done, and he was sure that in many cases they had under-estimated their requirements, and particularly in regard to the agricultural aspect. He hoped very soon to be able to announce the Cabinet decision as to the question of finance. It might be asked, he said, whether there would be a partnership of the State and the local authority in carrying out great schemes or whether the local authority was to be in the position simply of an agent of the State. There could be no going back on the question of housing, and the state of matters, especially in Scotland, was so serious and deplorable that immediate action was necessary.

A resolution welcoming the report of the royal commission on housing was moved by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and adopted.

Sir Henry Ballantyne, chairman of the commission, said that he hoped there was going to be a move forward. They wanted five times what was asked if Scotland was to be housed as a civilized country.

Mr. George Fraser, Lanarkshire County Council, moved a resolution expressing general approval of the majority report of the commission, subject to the proviso that the valuation proposed to be made, seven years after the war, of houses erected by local authorities should be on the basis of fair rent or letting value, and calling upon the Government to introduce legislation.

A resolution was also passed that local authorities should be empowered to form, or contribute toward cooperative tenants' societies, or hold shares therein.

A motion was moved by the Rev. Dr. Sloan, St. Andrews, that the congress approves of the majority report relating to the supervision of the rents of houses provided by local authorities; and the housing of the poorer classes. There was considerable discussion of these questions, and the congress finally voted in favor of 24 houses to the acre for three-story tenements, 24 for double-flatted houses and 16 for single-story cottages.

On the second day of the congress a long discussion took place with regard to the question of the valuation of land. Baille Paton, Dundee, proposed a resolution that the congress, while concurring in the majority proposal that disputed compensation for land should be referred to a single arbiter (who should not be an official of the Local Government Board) nominated by the secretary for Scotland, "welcomes the setting up of a tribunal in Scotland of skilled persons to determine the value of land required for public purposes." He strongly supported the proposal that the matter should be referred to a single arbiter, but felt that if the tribunal was imposed on them they would have to accept it.

Sir Henry Ballantyne, the chairman of the commission, proposed an amendment to the effect that the valuation made under the Finance Act, 1909-10, be taken as prima facie evidence of the value of the land to be acquired, and that all questions of disputed compensation be determined by a single arbiter appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the majority report. He said that the activities of local authorities were held up because of the exorbitant demands that were made by the owners of sites. There was an advantage in having an arbiter who was a whole-time public servant.

Mr. W. H. Blyth Martin, Dundee, asked why municipalities in seeking to acquire land should first have to go to Parliament to obtain powers. An initial step to social progress would be made by allowing local authorities to acquire land without parliamentary sanction.

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that the appointment of a single arbiter would do away with the need for employing expensive counsel. It was the proof that caused expense, and the single arbiter being a man of skill would require no proof.

The amendment as proposed by Sir Henry Ballantyne was finally adopted, and it was further agreed that, in the event of a proof, each party would pay their own expenses in the arbitration.

A resolution was also passed expressing the hope that legislation would be passed to give effect to the recommendations of the majority report relative to rating and taxation, stamp duties, and so forth, as affecting

HOUSING CONGRESS HELD IN EDINBURGH

Urgency of Question in Scotland Emphasized by Sir Thomas Hunter—Important Resolutions Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A congress on housing and town planning was held recently in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Committee. The chair was taken by Sir Thomas Hunter, the town clerk of Edinburgh. The committee was composed of representatives from about 100 town councils, county councils and other bodies.

The chairman said that the housing accommodation for the masses of the people was wholly inadequate to their needs, and it was a problem that must be solved on a large scale without delay. The crux of the question was the housing of the independent working man who was able and willing to pay his way if the cost was brought within his reach.

Sir George McCrae, the vice-president of the Local Government Board, spoke of the efforts made by his department to erect houses for munition workers and at Rosyth. Referring to the inquiries that had been addressed to local authorities as to housing requirements, he said that, roughly speaking, only one-third of the local authorities in Scotland realized the necessity for something being done, and he was sure that in many cases they had under-estimated their requirements, and particularly in regard to the agricultural aspect. He hoped very soon to be able to announce the Cabinet decision as to the question of finance. It might be asked, he said, whether there would be a partnership of the State and the local authority in carrying out great schemes or whether the local authority was to be in the position simply of an agent of the State. There could be no going back on the question of housing, and the state of matters, especially in Scotland, was so serious and deplorable that immediate action was necessary.

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Lend Him A

Hand—THIS American lad of ours on the battle-field of Lorraine! He's a lad to be proud of, as fine a soldier as the world has ever seen. He will do his part, *but he is depending on you and me to help him to VICTORY.*

We have a splendid army of fighting men. We can make them the best equipped army in the world. We can make them invincible for the coming big offensives. United action by us means decisive action by them. This means VICTORY.

The boy in the trenches
is counting on you to

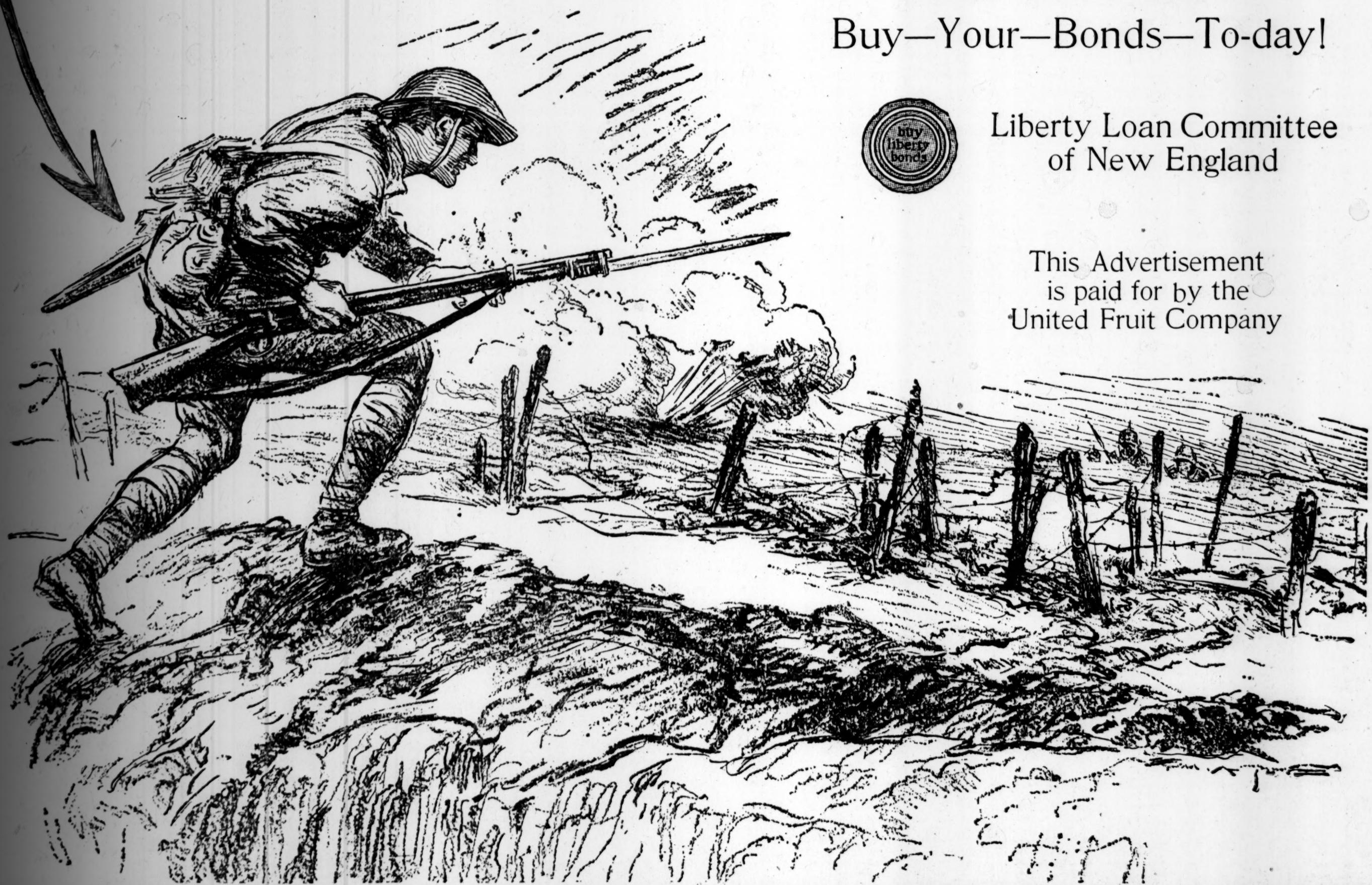
Lend Him a Hand!

Buy—Your—Bonds—To-day!



Liberty Loan Committee
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This Advertisement
is paid for by the
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WAR ON GERMANY'S ALLIES IS OPPOSED

Dr. James L. Barton Says Inclusion of Turkey and Bulgaria Would Only Strengthen Alliance of Central Powers

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Claiming that a declaration of war by the United States on Turkey and Bulgaria would strengthen the wavering alliance of the Central Powers, and that little military value could be realized from such a decision, Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the foreign department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has written to United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, expressing the hope that no such step will be taken. The letter follows:

"I am troubled by the Senate resolution declaring that a state of war exists between Bulgaria and Turkey and the United States. The chief reasons given for this demand so far as I have seen are:

"First.—That the two countries named are the allies of our enemies, Germany and Austria.

"Second.—That Turkey has committed upon her non-Moslem citizens unspeakable atrocities.

"Third.—That both of these countries have troops upon the western front in conflict with our own army.

"It is true that Bulgaria and Turkey are the allies of our political enemies, but so is Russia, in part at least, at the present time, and yet we are endeavoring, and rightly, to retain the political friendship of Russia and not drive her completely into the power and control of Germany. I am convinced that a majority of the people both of Bulgaria and Turkey are no more friendly to Germany than are the people of the United States, and the breach is widening. Other countries which have declared war upon Germany have not found it necessary to declare war upon all of Germany's allies. Few of the political enemies of Germany have declared war also upon one or more of her allies. There is no international necessity, so far as I can see, for the United States declaring war on Bulgaria and Turkey.

"That Turkey has committed unspeakable atrocities upon her non-Moslem subjects is unquestioned, but a declaration of war against her would not and could not put a stop to these atrocities, but would vastly increase them. I hold no brief for Turkey and would favor any move that would deprive her of every prerogative of sovereignty. If it can be shown that a declaration of war now would accomplish this, then let war be declared; but there is no evidence that such a step would mitigate these acts of misrule in the least, but that it would make the present Turkish Government ten times more the child of Satan, if possible, than it has been in the past.

"Even if there should be found some Bulgarian and Turkish troops upon the Italian and western fronts, it would constitute no necessity for a declaration of war when we realize to what extent these countries are under German domination. But there is no evidence as yet, except German inspired press dispatches, that Bulgarian troops are fighting anywhere outside of Bulgaria, while our own consul in Sofia and other Americans who have recently come out of Bulgaria affirm that Bulgarian troops are not now and will not be engaged anywhere except upon the Bulgarian Frontiers. If we cannot believe these statements, what statements can we believe?"

I have been recently in communication with several American consuls and a much larger number of American teachers and missionaries from Turkey and Bulgaria, and all agree in affirming that Germany is doing her utmost to bring about a state of war between the United States and Bulgaria and Turkey. Germany keenly feels the need of such a step to consolidate her two allies in their sense of dependence upon Germany both now and after the war is over. It was for the mastery of the Balkans and of Turkey that this war was precipitated by Germany, failing which the struggle will be vain. The United States could render Germany no more important or appreciated service than to declare war now upon these two shaky allies and so give Germany an absolutely free hand in dealing with them and forcing them against their will into German power.

"I wish again to refer to what seems to be a certainty, that a declaration of war upon the part of the United States against these two countries could not be followed up, under present circumstances, with the dispatch of troops of any kind or character either to Bulgaria or Turkey and could in no way contribute to relieving the situation, real or imagined, which now exists as between the United States and these countries. I therefore earnestly hope that no such step will be taken and I believe that in this I but voice the sentiments of a great number of people in Massachusetts and throughout the country who have no love for Turkey but who do not wish to contribute to the prestige of Germany in the Near East."

GEORGE CREEL HITS BACK AT CRITICS

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Denouncing the critics of war preparations by the United States, George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, declared today that they would "tear down the temple to destroy those at its head."

Mr. Creel addressed the opening session of the National Conference of American Lecturers here. He said the criticism now directed at the Government was by partisans, concerned

not so much with winning the war as with winning "another kind of campaign at a later date."

The Liberty motor, Creel said, has proved itself 100 per cent perfect, and "within one week its critics will have to admit it."

Mr. Creel referred to the aviation construction report, which is expected to be made public this week.

SAVAGE ARMS PLANT TIED UP BY STRIKE

UTICA, N. Y.—The Savage arms plant in this city was tied up at noon today by the strike of nearly 4000 men. This plant is manufacturing the Lewis machine gun and for some months has been making guns that are shipped direct to France, and are used on French, English and American air machines. Also quantities of the guns are being made for the equipment of the American airplanes and the work has been considered so essential that men employed in the plant have been exempted from the selective draft.

The strike started on Thursday last when 356 tool makers quit work with scarcely any notice. It is reported that they asked for an adjustment of wages and that they were told that this would be taken up as soon as possible. They were not satisfied with the answer and they next day left the shop.

During the past several months the plant has been organized by a representative of the machinist's union and all the union men and women in the plant have decided to strike in sympathy with the toolmakers.

MAYOR OPPOSES BILL TO RAISE SALARIES

BOSTON, Mass.—George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, representing Mayor Peters, objected to the bill before the Committee on Counties at the State House today to increase the salaries of Boston Municipal Court officers.

He said that, however worthy the appeal of the petitioners might be, this is not the time for them to ask for higher compensation. In answer to Senator Morris, Mr. Flynn said he was not prepared to disclose what the attitude of the administration might be a year hence because he was unaware himself. If he were going to express any opinion at all it would be that war necessities would add momentum to the opposition to salary increases of all kinds.

TEACHERS' SALARY BILL IS DEFENDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Fifty topographers for service in the signal corps are desired at once in Washington, D. C. and Capt. Foster Veitenheimer of the northeastern department has received instructions to enlist men for this work.

Airplanes manufactured in the United States are to be officially designated, according to information received from the signal corps today, and all planes in army and navy service will bear a red, white and blue bull's-eye of three concentric circles, similar to the insignia of the allied planes on the wings, and vertical red, white and blue stripes on the rudders.

The wings of the machines will bear a red circle with the diameter approximately equal to the chord of the wing, one blue circle with its diameter two-thirds of the chord, and the center a white circle with its diameter one-third of the chord.

Red, white, and blue stripes will be painted upon the rudders of planes, and these will start at the rudderpost. These designations were adopted by the joint army and navy technical aircraft board, with the approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

A splendid record of knitted articles distributed among soldiers and sailors in the northeastern department for a single month has just been made public, the Red Cross and many other agencies being instrumental in providing cotton on account of local necessities. Virtually all the cotton mills here are working except those that have been shut down on account of strikes.

KINGSTON MAY CURTAIL LIGHTING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The increasing stress of war conditions is marked here by the fact that the commissioners responsible for the lighting of Kingston are experiencing great difficulty in getting coal brought down, and as a consequence it is probable that the lighting of Kingston will soon be curtailed. Wood is being used at present for one pumping engine needed in the water supply.

LUKE J. DOOGUE REINSTATED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Luke J. Doogue, recently suspended from the park and recreation department was today reinstated by Mayor Peters. He will be placed in charge of the back yard gardens and school gardens. He will assist the Public Safety Committee. Mr. Doogue's retirement, under acting chairman John H. Dillon, who recently resigned, caused considerable discussion. It was Luke Doogue who was instrumental in making the school gardens and the citizens' gardens such success last year.

LOCKED UP FOR PROTECTION

BREWSTER, Me.—John Gross, said to be a native of Moscow, was in the custody of the City Marshal Sunday for safekeeping as a result of attacks upon the man Saturday and threats that were made to lynch him for alleged pro-German utterances. Fellow-employees at the Eastern Manufacturing Company accuse Gross of having expressed the hope two weeks ago that the German Army would be in Paris within a fortnight and in New York a short time later.

SOLDIERS GIVEN ORDER FOR DRESS

Regulations Issued for Uniforms to Be Worn by Officers and Privates On and Off Duty at Camp Devens

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—An order made public in camp, prescribes uniform dress to be worn by officers and soldiers both inside the cantonment and out. With the exception of staff officers on duty at division headquarters, all officers are ordered to wear olive drab shirts and soft service hats between reveille and retreat, with or without coats. Outside of the camp, unless on duty, visored cap and white collars are prescribed, and except when actually mounted, the wearing of boots other than the authorized field boots by dismounted officers is prohibited. When engaged in work of any kind, officers will be allowed to wear canvas leggings.

Soldiers have been directed to wear the blouse coat after noon retreat, and when out of camp on pass they are asked to wear a white collar or stock. It is also proposed to have chin straps for officers, and swagger sticks for soldiers when outside the cantonment.

By a new order now effective 15 minutes has been added to the day; the first call being at 5:50 a. m., assembly at 5:55, and retreat at 6 p. m.

Hundreds of visitors inspected the camp on Sunday, and all through the day the roads were nearly impassable with automobiles. Good order prevailed.

The Negroes composing the seventh and eighth battalions in the depot brigade were objects of interest to many of the visitors, and they welcomed many guests in the barracks. A baseball game was another feature of note, while the various activities going on throughout the cantonment kept the crowd at all times interested.

A school of platoon commanders is to be commenced today, and practical instruction along various lines will be given.

Topographers Wanted

Call for Fifty Men for This Service Is Issued

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Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., with other national army cantonments in the United States is to later receive the new official war film entitled "Fit to Fight" which has been prepared by Edward H. Griffiths.

SPAIN TRIES TO BUY COTTON IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Having in view the shortage of the cotton supply in Spain, efforts were made here recently by a representative of the Spanish Government to secure a shipment of cotton, but the Mexican Government refused to permit the export of cotton on account of local necessities. Virtually all the cotton mills here are working except those that have been shut down on account of strikes.

Even if there should be found some Bulgarian and Turkish troops upon the Italian and western fronts, it would constitute no necessity for a declaration of war when we realize to what extent these countries are under German domination. But there is no evidence as yet, except German inspired press dispatches, that Bulgarian troops are fighting anywhere outside of Bulgaria, while our own consul in Sofia and other Americans who have recently come out of Bulgaria affirm that Bulgarian troops are not now and will not be engaged anywhere except upon the Bulgarian Frontiers. If we cannot believe these statements, what statements can we believe?"

I have been recently in communication with several American consuls and a much larger number of American teachers and missionaries from Turkey and Bulgaria, and all agree in affirming that Germany is doing her utmost to bring about a state of war between the United States and Bulgaria and Turkey. Germany keenly feels the need of such a step to consolidate her two allies in their sense of dependence upon Germany both now and after the war is over. It was for the mastery of the Balkans and of Turkey that this war was precipitated by Germany, failing which the struggle will be vain. The United States could render Germany no more important or appreciated service than to declare war now upon these two shaky allies and so give Germany an absolutely free hand in dealing with them and forcing them against their will into German power.

"I wish again to refer to what seems to be a certainty, that a declaration of war upon the part of the United States against these two countries could not be followed up, under present circumstances, with the dispatch of troops of any kind or character either to Bulgaria or Turkey and could in no way contribute to relieving the situation, real or imagined, which now exists as between the United States and these countries. I therefore earnestly hope that no such step will be taken and I believe that in this I but voice the sentiments of a great number of people in Massachusetts and throughout the country who have no love for Turkey but who do not wish to contribute to the prestige of Germany in the Near East."

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UNIFORM WAGE SET FOR SHIP WORKERS

Labor Adjustment Board Announces Plan by Which Men Will Be Kept From Changing Their Place of Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a means of promoting efficiency and to prevent the shifting of labor from yard to yard, the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board announced on Saturday the adoption of a uniform wage scale for all workers in shipyards on the Atlantic Coast. This standardization of wages will, it is understood, apply to shipyards on the Gulf Coast as well.

It has been consistently urged by the representatives of employers and employees that the failure of the shipping board to put into force a uniform scale of wages for all shipyards throughout the country has been a most important cause of delay in the output of tonnage. The only class of labor that will not come under the general agreement is a small number of unskilled workers in South Atlantic and Gulf yards. These will, however, receive an increase in wages.

A report on the subject, issued by the adjustment board, says:

"One of the most serious influences regarding the progress of the shipbuilding industry, according to the unanimous testimony of the yard owners and of the district officers of the Fleet Corporation who have come before us, is the shifting of men from yard to yard. If the shipbuilding program so vital to our success in the war is to be realized, this shifting must be stopped. The only effective way to stop it is to remove its inciting cause—the variable wage rates paid by different yards in the same competitive region. With this purpose in view, we have sought in all our hearings to determine with accuracy the limits of each competitive region, so that we might extend over it a uniform wage scale for shipyard employees."

"Provision is made to limit work to 12 hours a day, or 60 hours a week except when instructions to the contrary are issued by the Emergency Fleet Corporation or by the navy. Excessive overtime, it is held, has led to inefficiency and a loss of production. The adoption of two and three shifts of eight hours each is recommended."

LOMBARD SILK THREAD COMPANY

Question of Italian Company's Trade With Germany Through Switzerland Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The scandals connected with the Lombard Silk Thread Company, which, as it appears, has been guilty of extensive trading with the enemy by way of Switzerland, is assuming larger proportions. In addition to the two directors of the company already arrested, Commendatore Canechi and Commendatore Bonacossi, the former being its president, two more directors have been arrested. Commendatore Ceresa and Commendatore Brada, its vice-president, as well as S. Alberto Dubini, while the King's Procurator has asked for the removal of the immunity enjoyed by Count Cesare Bonacossa as a deputy to the Chamber in order that proceedings may also be taken against him. Commendatore Carlo Feltrinelli, said to be the richest man in Milan, if not in Italy, has also been arrested in connection with the same affair. The spinning company itself has been sequestered and the news that it will continue working has been received with great satisfaction in view of the large number of hands in its employment.

The matter was the subject of discussion in the Senate, where Senators Levi and Muratori presented interrogations on the subject to which, in the absence of the Minister for the Interior, Signor Orlando, a reply was made by Signor Meda, Minister of Finance. The export of silk thread from Italy to Switzerland, as well as to all other countries with which they were not at war, had been, he said, quite free until October, 1916, when a decree, the result of agreements with their allies, was published, regulating this traffic. Before October, 1916, therefore, the authorities had been unable to prevent the exporters of silk thread from sending as much as they were asked for to Switzerland, far less to check the importers from doing what they liked with it. They could, however, forbid Italian traffic with the enemy or with the enemy's allies. Such traffic was forbidden in May, 1915, with Austro-Hungarian subjects, from November, 1915, with Turkish subjects, but not until August, 1916, with German and Bulgarian subjects. Traffic was also forbidden with all neutral firms who were put on the "black list," established by decree in September, 1917, as being subject to suspicion. It had, therefore, been the duty of the Finance Minister to guard against silk threads and other silk goods being

exported to Austrian and Ottoman subjects up to Aug. 10, 1916, and, in addition, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 12, 1916, against exportation to Germans or Bulgarians, and after the latter date to watch also that such goods were not exported to Switzerland except to the extent permitted, and, in addition, guaranteed by the S. S. S. ("Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique"), and after Sept. 17, 1917, to take care that no silk thread nor other silk goods were sent to neutral persons or firms appearing on the black list. During the period of free export, and, indeed, until September, 1916, the exports of silk to Switzerland attained enormous proportions, and inquiries had been made in order to ascertain whether this had been a matter of speculation or if trading had been taking place between Italian exporters and enemy subjects. The results of this inquiry, the Minister said, he could not make public; they, as well as the results of successive inquiries, would be made use of by the judicial authorities.

Replying to Senator Muratori's interrogation as to "the commerce carried on with the enemy by important firms and the responsibility of officials in the Exportation Office," Signor Meda said that if this referred to the Silk Thread Company, he could only repeat what he had said to Senator Levi, if it referred to other firms, he declared that the administration had also kept a watch on all forms of exportation. It was not impossible that contraband traffic had gone on, and anyone who had information on the subject should give that information to the proper authorities. If Senator Muratori had anything specific to lay to the charge of one or more officials the matter should be inquired into at once, but while no specific accusations were brought, it was his duty to inform the Senate that the officials in the Exportation Office deserved to be looked upon as persons unlikely to be guilty of complicity in contraband traffic. Senator Muratori, in his reply, expressed himself dissatisfied with the Minister's answer, and did not consider the Government had been free from negligence over the whole matter, into which he went in detail.

The discussion of the affair should not, he said, be forbidden in Parliament, on the pretext that a trial was pending. He hoped that the trial would take place as quickly as possible. It was especially necessary to show the people that the Government and Parliament desired that prompt justice should be done.

PUPILS REMOVE PICTURE OF KAISER

MILLBURY, Mass.—Following the lead of one of their schoolmates, many pupils in the Providence Street School have either torn out or defaced the portrait of the Kaiser which is contained in the geography used in the school. While the pupils were reprimanded for defacing public property, W. J. Shea, the principal of the school, who is awaiting his call for the national army, expressed satisfaction in the voluntary act of his charges.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Copies of the new Workmen's Compensation Act are now before the Alberta Legislature.

Practically every industry is covered by the new act divided into classes for which the act takes effect on different dates. One class begins on Aug. 1 and particularly concerns employment in mines and mining industries;

the other covering manufacturing plants, and operation of plants, boats, mills and so forth, commences Jan. 1, 1919.

Separate classes are provided for the Canadian Pacific Railway and its allied industries, except those included in the mines section, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and it is proposed that the act shall come into application in the case of these railways upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The act is to be administered by a commission of three appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and their salaries fixed by the Council.

SPECIAL PROVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to consider and report whether any special provision should be made in the case of disabled soldiers and sailors returning to civil employment, in regard to the payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Viscount Peel has been appointed chairman of the committee and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, secretary, to whom any communications on the subject may be addressed at the home office, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual state convention of the women's auxiliary organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held here Tuesday and Wednesday in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic convention to be held at the same time. The Massachusetts department of the Woman's Relief Corps will hold its meeting in the Shawmut Congregational Church and the State Division Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will meet in Ford Hall. Officers will be elected for the coming year.

COOPERATION IN EDUCATION URGED

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer Shows Benefit of Practical Training to Pupils of Public Schools and to Business Men

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Altogether the idea of cooperation in the education of the youth has taken a strong hold upon the schools and business interests of this city," said Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools in Boston, with reference to his plan for bringing the schools and other activities of the city into closer relationship for the education of the children and young people. "There seems to be a growing opinion that this is the great means of connecting schools with business life, utilizing many forms of business for the practical experience and the schools for the theoretical knowledge.

"Probably in no city has this co-operative idea been carried farther than in Boston," Dr. Dyer went on.

"The development of this work in this city has been so successful that it has been an example to other cities, many of which have added salesmanship to the curriculum of their schools. The Federal Government has issued a bulletin on department store education.

Many visitors come to inspect our work. In the last year the subject has been put into the schools of San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and I understand, several other cities.

Our worst handicap is that our experienced teachers are invited to other cities to introduce the work at very considerably larger salaries than we pay.

An increasingly large number of pupils go into store positions in spite of demands for clerical work and in no case have we heard anything but commendation for their excellent work.

The practice work in the salesmanship course is a very essential part of it," Dr. Dyer went on. "It is somewhat difficult to manage because of the varying needs of stores. The girls get store experience on Saturdays, Mondays and holidays. This cooperative work for girls corresponds in some degree to the cooperative industrial work that is offered boys in various schools and industries. The boys work on the week-about plan and upon regular apprenticeship wages.

The Boston clerical schools offer valuable assistance with its girls to our department of educational investigation and measurement. These girls also serve as clerical assistants to elementary schoolmasters.

The work is highly valuable to the girls as they get actual clerical experience.

The Continuation School itself is based upon the cooperative plan.

The students have regular positions but report to the school four hours each week for work that will either improve them in their positions or equip them for work for which they are better fitted. Our cooperative work in Boston includes salesmanship for girls, industrial courses for boys and clerical training in business houses for both boys and girls.

TECHNICALITY DEFERS MISSISSIPPI LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Because a clause of the state constitution was ignored by the members of both houses of the

500 or more laws enacted at the current session can legally be put into effect until 90 days have expired.

The clause provides that no acts shall become operative until 90 days after adjournment unless it is specifically set forth in such acts that they are necessary to the peace, health and safety of the Commonwealth.

Already many of these bills have been made operative and large sums of money appropriated by them have been withdrawn from the treasury.

It has been agreed that the job of inserting the clause in the bills was too

large to be tackled, and the Legisla-

ture will probably wait for the legal time to expire.

A bone dry bill, making it unlawful to have or handle, either for sale, to give away, or for any purpose, intoxicating liquors, and also forbidding the distilling or brewing of such beverages in Mississippi has been passed by both houses.

MASS MEETING OF NORWEGIANS

Speakers Urge Generous Purchases of Liberty Bonds and Get Enthusiastic Response

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A mass meeting was held Sunday evening in International Hall, Roxbury, under the auspices of Norwegians of Greater Boston, which was addressed by United States Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, Ober Stetten of Cambridge, the Rev. Christian A. Moldstad, and Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the Massachusetts Liberty Loan Committee on citizens of foreign birth or descent.

Much enthusiasm was manifested by the gathering, and the speakers expressed themselves as gratified at the whole-hearted manner in which the Norwegians of this section of New England are supporting the Federal Government in the present crisis.

Senator Townsend said: "There are now many American boys in Europe, and more than 1,200,000 are in camp in this country or on their way overseas. To do what? To make the world safe for democracy? I'll put it this way: to perpetuate the name of the United States of America." This was cheered.

Mr. Stetten urged economy and the free purchase of Liberty bonds, a purchase while not in itself an exceedingly patriotic act, as it actually means the lending of one's money at 4½ per cent, is the duty of every person who is unable to make sacrifice by entering personally into the strife.

Mr. Whiteside illustrated what a German victory would mean to Scandinavians and Americans, and called for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

The Rev. Mr. Moldstad addressed the meeting in Norwegian.

At the conclusion of the speeches Mr. Stetten announced that the directors of the Norwegian Charitable Association had voted to subscribe \$100,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds and hoarding it.

No estimate, it was said, could be made of the amount of wool stored in this country and the British Colonies, but it was believed to be considerable.

Wool valued at \$24,000,000

was received Germany through the persons involved in the alleged conspiracy, the report declared.

MAJOR BOEHM TALKS OF WINNING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That this must be a war to the finish; that citizens cannot afford to take time to philosophize about the finish, for that is not in sight, but that the kind of finish that is desired by the United States and the Allies can be clinched only by the most intensely concentrated energy applied to every duty immediately at hand—were the prime points which held the attention of the congregation Sunday evening at St. Paul's Cathedral in an address by Maj. M. S. Boehm of the Canadian Army.

His subject was "What We Must Do

for the War."

Whitehead, in his introduction,

however, Major Boehm took time to tell of the untold good that was bound to result from the change of feeling between Canada and the United States, since they were now thinking and struggling side by side.

Major Boehm, because of his recent experiences at the front, very realistically pictured Germany's ingrained determination to win the war, the unimaginable destruction and havoc that is wrought by the Hun, the threatening wreck in the face of civilization, and the loyalty that every man, woman and child must manifest in order that this civilization may be saved.

This army officer also wished to have it generally understood that wool is wasted by every woman who knits sweaters, helmets, scarfs, or anything excepting socks. Socks are the sole knit article of clothing that a soldier cares for or needs, and the worth and demand for these is really tremendous.

Well-knit socks are about the greatest physical blessings to a soldier.

BAY STATE HOTELS SAVING MUCH FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hotels

and restaurants of Massachusetts again went "over the top" in January, according to official figures received by the Food Administration from

Frank C. Hall, district hotel chairman for New England.

Savings of 3,430,080 pounds of meat,

1,351,827 pounds of wheat flour and 1,113,264 pounds of sugar were effected during the month.

Reports show that for the four months,

October to January inclusive, the savings of meat amounted to 11,221,670

pounds; of wheat flour, 3,571,872

pounds; and of sugar, 2,163,393 pounds.

Eight thousand, four hundred and

seventy-eight tons of food were saved

by the hotels and restaurants of Massachusetts during the four months.

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The order practically winds up the first draft in all states, including the South, where the movement of Negroes has been delayed until warmer weather. And it fixes in April a stirring answer to the French and British appeal for more men. Between March

29 and May 1, just 253,130 men will

have responded to the service call. Of

this number 245,000 are for the general

run of the draft—regular fighting

men—while the remaining are for mechanical students and photogra-

phers.

Pennsylvania will send the largest

number under the new order, fol-

lowed closely by Ohio and New York.

HOTEL BILL SAID TO SUIT ARMY MEN

Military Authorities Are Held to Be Satisfied With Changes Made in True Name Regulation for the Hotels

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Military authorities, it is learned, are satisfied with the changes that have been made in the True Name Bill for hotels and lodging houses of Massachusetts, in order to meet certain objections of the hotel proprietors. The re drafted provisions are substantially those proposed by the government representatives, and the revised measure is expected to be acted upon this week by the Public Health Committee of the Legislature.

Enactment of the bill, declared to be a military necessity, will place directly upon hotel and lodging house proprietors responsibility for conditions in their establishments. Under existing laws the authorities are said to be handicapped, due in part to the structure which certain courts are said to have built around the law.

The pending bill is said to be the only legislation needed by the federal authorities for their work in Massachusetts for the protection of the soldiers and sailors. Similar work is in progress in other states. In another New England city, several hotels or lodging houses have been closed as a result of the government activities.

What the Government seeks is cooperation in Massachusetts, as in other states, through definite civilian action for the further protection of the enlisted force. The pending bill is largely based upon a measure which has been defeated by the Massachusetts Legislature in other years. Now that military exigency demands such legislation, those backing it declare they "fall to see how any reputable interests can be brought to oppose it."

The only open opposition has been from the City of Boston Hotel Men's Association, represented at the State House by John A. Sullivan. While The Christian Science Monitor has been informed that the changes in the bill were made to conform with the chief objections of the hotel proprietors, Mr. Sullivan would not comment on the subject today, saying he had not seen the re drafted provisions.

DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPETOWN, South Africa—At the recent meeting of the Agricultural Congress an address was given by Mr. Warrington Smythe, secretary for Mines and Industries, on the development of South African industries. This subject is well to the fore just now, a motion having been introduced by the Transvaal Union urging a government inquiry into the development of local industries.

Mr. Smythe referred to the many industries in which great strides had recently been made. The union, he said, was now producing all the tin it required for its own wants. Enormous deposits of asbestos of a good quality had been discovered, the production of coke was developing. Surveys and analyses were being made with regard to the enormous quantities of lime in the country, and a great advance was also being made in the iron industry and in the development of ores.

He went on to speak of the desirability of developing the fisheries of the country, pointing out the advantages of the training in seafaring life that it afforded. Valuable raw materials should be obtainable from East Africa and the adjoining territories, and the Government was sending an officer to those territories to report upon their possibilities. Mr. Smythe concluded by urging the importance of proper training for their young men as essential to the success of national industrial enterprise.

A resolution was passed by the Congress urging the Government to continue its good work so that South Africa might become self-supporting and secure a share of the markets of other countries which, after the war, would offer unlimited opening for her raw and manufactured products.

Several resolutions dealing with forestry were passed. One urged upon the Government the pressing need for conserving indigenous forest timbers and for the afforestation of suitable government land, together with legislation preventing wanton destruction. Another urged the necessity for the encouragement of commercial tree planting by landowners and for declaring forest plantations free from all state and local taxation for 20 years; and another urged the Government to adopt a continuous policy with regard to afforestation.

HOW ITALIAN SILK REACHES GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The accusations of exporting silk and cotton to Germany via Switzerland recently brought against certain firms by Signor Pirolini in the Chamber of Deputies have been quickly followed by a remarkable sequel. In reply to Signor Pirolini the Minister of Finance, Signor Meda, said that inquiries into the matter were proceeding, and now the news follows of the arrest of two very well-known figures in the Milanese commercial and social world in the persons of Commendatore Gnechi and Commendatore Count Bonacossa. Cavaliere Gaetano, with the help of expert assistants, has been carrying on a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the Silk Thread Company which owns a capital of 10,000,000 lire, has its central office in Milan, and possesses establishments at Novara and six other

DEFENSE COUNCIL'S FUNCTION OUTLINED

Walter S. Gifford, Director of National Organization, Issues Statement Covering History of Activities Since Formation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That three of the chief contributions of the Council of National Defense to the part which the United States has played in the war have been first, the enlistment of the industrial, engineering, and research leaders of the country for the nation's defense; second, the elimination of profiteering to a very considerable extent in the war making of the United States; third, the serving as a crucible for the development of new ideas and new methods of administration demanded by modern war, is declared by Walter S. Gifford, director of the council and of its advisory commission in a statement just issued covering the history of the activities of these organizations and of their subordinates during the first 12 months of the participation of the United States in the war.

More specifically some of the accomplishments of the council for the past 12 months, says the statement, may be instances as follows:

Procurement of raw materials for the use of the military and naval forces of the United States at prices greatly below the current market price, this being made possible by enlisting the patriotic cooperation of industrial leaders.

The saving to the Government of millions of dollars by the proper coordination of purchases through the agency of the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense, this board being later absorbed by the War Industries Board.

The mobilization of the railroads of the country for the Government's defense, at the instance of Daniel Willard, chairman of the Advisory Commission.

The creation of a Committee on Labor, through which employees, employers, and specialists in civic work have been able to join together for the promotion of more harmonious and efficient industrial relations.

The successful initiation of a movement to coordinate activities on the part of the states of the Union for the national defense, and form state councils of defense, brought to a clear and workable focus by a conference of states held in Washington at the call and under the auspices of the council, and which movement has reached a high point of organization under a special section.

Mobilization of the educational institutions of the country for assisting in the national defense.

The organization of a railroad committee which was sent to Russia.

The activities of the Highway Transport Committee of the council which has been doing extremely useful work in developing the use of motor trucks for overland transportation, thus helping to relieve the congestion in the freight terminals.

The creation by the President, on the recommendation of the council, of a labor commission to aid in the adjustment of social and labor disturbances throughout the country, particularly in the western states.

The creation by the council of a woman's committee, which is enlisting the woman power of America for the prosecution of the war.

The mobilization, in short, of the industrial forces of the country for war, the act of Congress creating the council having made it mandatory upon the latter to bring about "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

ITALIAN WRITER ON JUGO-SLAV ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The Dalmatian question is the subject of a long article in the *Unita* by Gaetano Salvemini, joint editor of that paper. The writer sees the necessity for the renunciation, in a great measure, of the Italian claims to the possession of a large part of Dalmatia. He declares that Clericalists and Giolitians brought the Dalmatian question to the fore in the summer of 1914 in order to prevent an Italo-Slav understanding.

Miss Emily Goldsmith will give a talk to the Civic Club of Cottage Place Neighborhood House on Wednesday evening, April 17.

At the request of Dennison House, the Syrian Players will repeat an old Arabic drama next Saturday afternoon. It will be given at the Greek Orthodox Church.

Next Sunday a service flag will be raised at the Frances Willard Settlement in honor of the young men of the district who have gone to the service of their country. The flag now bears 65 stars, but the number is not complete. There are known to be others who have gone, but the exact number has not been ascertained.

Accompanying the raising will be a program in the hall.

Several of the boys' and girls' clubs are preparing patriotic entertainments which are to be given in the near future.

The old House of the Seven Gables in Salem will open its doors and extend its hospitality to the neighborhood houses next Wednesday, when an all-day meeting of the Boston Social Union will be held there. Miss Caroline O. Emmerton will speak on the organization and work of the House of the Seven Gables. Ernest B. Luce, chairman of a home service branch of war relief, is to speak on family allowances and compensation.

Practically all of the settlements and neighborhood houses took part in the Liberty Loan parade on Saturday. Some of them had floats, and all made a good showing.

ORGANIZER FOUND NOT GUILTY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RED WING, Minn.—The jury in the case of L. W. Martin, organizer of the Farmers Non-Partisan League, who was tried on a charge of obstructing the draft, found him not guilty on Friday evening. A similar case against Joseph Gilbert, the Non-Partisan general manager, will be tried this week.

ALBERTA WHEAT PLANTING
ALBERTA, Alta.—Reports have come in that farmers have completed the seeding of wheat in several localities in this district. Similar reports come from the Portage La Prairie section where land is said to be in excellent condition.

In connection with the very important selections of living room furniture— you have the assistance and cooperation of men of wide and specialized experience in home furnishing.

We want you to feel free to avail yourself of the suggestions for the correct furnishings of the living room which our stocks constantly afford.

"GOOD WORK"

50 Alki Avenue Phone West 258

of forcing the latter into the Triple Alliance. He appeals to the doctrine of Mazzini and declares that he shall always maintain that the Italy of Mazzini, not the Italy of Benedict XV, Giolitti or Bolo Pasha, must give up her claims to Dalmatia. A possible method of dealing with the cities of Flume and Zara—cities which are predominantly Italian, without at the same time taking possession of large tracts of surrounding Slav territory, might lie, not in their annexation by Italy, but in their constitution as free cities guaranteed by Italy. All these Adriatic mystifications have obtained a large amount of credit in Italy for the last three years," he declares, "because, until a short time ago, the censorship forbade their discussion in the light of day, while abroad they have had disastrous effects in discrediting Italy in the eyes of the democracies. The French, English, and American workers, having seen the question of Istria and Dalmatia confused together in the same program, now suspect both claims equally of imperialism. The great distinction between the two should be shown and the mistake of having wished to gain too much should be repaired.

"Nowadays the great democratic masses have become the arbiters of war and peace and the governments are daily taking the sentiments of their peoples more and more into account. If, under these conditions, the Italians continue to maintain their pretensions to Dalmatia they will provide a powerful weapon for the use of those who are opposed to the war in France, England, and America and who accuse the Entente governments of imperialistic aims. They will bring about the formation of an abyss between Italy and the democracies of the allied nations, and will increase the difficulties experienced by the Italian and other allied governments in inducing the peoples to continue the war until victory is reached. They will find themselves morally isolated during the war and without support in the face of the enemy in the peace negotiations. All this has not been understood by those people in Italy who discuss the pros and cons of the renunciation of Dalmatia as a matter concerning only Italy and Austria, or Italy and Serbia, and who forget that the clock has moved on since the days of Metternich. It is not a matter of merely arranging fresh 'scraps of paper' between the Italians and Austrians or the Italians and Serbians, or of settling a local problem to the mutual satisfaction of the Slavs and Italians; it is a matter of harmonizing the Italian program with the sentiments of the great democracies who are the allies of Italy. It is a matter of constituting, once and for all, that 'single moral front' the want of which has hindered the constitution of the single military front and the lack of which has threatened some irreparable disaster."

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NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Dudley Stewart Smith, K. C. (chairman), Sir Harold Elverston, M. P., and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M. P., to be a committee to examine all applications for licenses under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, and to report to the Board of Trade thereon. The rules made by the Board of Trade under the act, which prescribe, amongst other things, the procedure to be followed in making applications for licenses, will be obtainable from the Stationery Office.

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MARKET IN ORIENT BEING DEVELOPED

Measures Taken to Attract Trade of China, India and Dutch East Indies to United States After the Present War

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—As an indication of the activity already going on in the development of markets for the United States after the war, to absorb the output of industries speeded up to extraordinary production by the emergencies of the period, there is significance in a request which has come from Washington to Ansel R. Clark, district office manager here of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

It spells also great possibilities for the Pacific Coast of the United States, in that it will give this region an adequate and cheap supply of iron ore. The big need of these states, it has long been held, is iron ore; their big asset is water power. Given the ore they will have exceptional opportunities for manufacturing. From either China or the Federated Malay Straits settlements it has been possible to land ore on the Atlantic Coast of the United States as cheaply as from the mines of Pennsylvania. To land it on the Pacific Coast presumably would be correspondingly cheaper.

In both India and the Dutch East Indies trade experts see great openings for business for the United States. In the former country there is a development of considerable importance going on—the establishment of big soap works, to use the oils produced there in great quantity.

The amount of attention that is given by the Government to the development of a market in the Orient depends to a large extent on how well the business men of the United States understand conditions over there, and do their part. In these respects they are doing very well, says Mr. Clark. This month, for example, several New England manufacturers are sending representatives to the Orient on a hunt for orders.

SALOONS CALLED PUBLIC MENACE

The Rev. Newton M. Hall Says Sentiment Will Demand Nation's Accepting Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Convinced that the saloon is a menace to the welfare of the individual, community and nation, public sentiment will demand ratification of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution, declared the Rev. Newton M. Hall here Sunday. He pointed out that the question is one of morality and justice, and that no artificial political boundary can check the advance of this reform.

"Prohibition is no more local issue than slavery," he said. "State lines have nothing to do with the insidious evil of it. It cannot be good for Massachusetts and bad for New Hampshire. To it is good for one state, it is good for all. Nothing could happen which could be of greater value in cementing the union of the states than the passage of this amendment.

"This legislation will have a most important bearing upon national unity. It will have a vastly more important bearing upon the far greater question of national morality. It establishes forever the fact that the nation has the right to curb and check crime at its source, that it has the right to go behind the act to the source of evil. I do not anticipate serious opposition to the operation of this law."

"Values Tell"

The reason why men who know values are our patrons.

Chas. H. Lilly Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR
O.C. Graves, Pres. 2nd Ave at Spring

BUSH & LANE

Upright and Grand Pianos

THE CECILIAN

The Perfect Player Piano

VICTOR & FARRAND

Pianos and Player Pianos

ALL LEADING MAKES OF TALKING MACHINES, SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

Bush & Lane Piano Co.

SEATTLE STORE
1519 Third Avenue

CORRECT APPAREL for WOMEN
Introducing
Latest Style Developments in
COATS SUITS GOWNS AND SKIRTS
Featuring Values of Unusual Merit

CARMAN
Cheasty Building
Second Avenue at Spring Street
SEATTLE

Interior Decorations and Furnishings

A N efficient and experienced staff of salesmen and decorators is at your service, ready to assist in working out your Spring plans to a successful conclusion, upon an outlay that will be consistent with the results obtained.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS PERFUNCTORY

Price Changes Insignificant as Whole and List Is Dull and Narrow—Interest Is Centered in a Few Specialties

The first 15 minutes of trading in today's New York stock market were about as uninteresting in all ways as could be imagined. Price changes were insignificant as a whole, and the market was decidedly dull and narrow. The general tone was good, however. American Car & Foundry, Mexican Petroleum, and Steel companies were somewhat heavy.

There were also small fluctuations in the early Boston stock market to-day.

Boston markets continued very dull and little changed late in the first half hour. National Lead was weak in New York.

The American Ice securities became prominent during the course of the foregoing trading. The common opened unchanged at 16 and advanced 3½ points further. The preferred rose 4 points to 45. Gulf opened at 34 at 11½, dropped to 11½ and then recovered to 11 before midday. National Lead was a weak feature. National Enameling, Republic Steel, American Smelting, Baldwin, American Locomotive and American Can made moderate gains during the first half of the session.

On the Boston exchange Swift opened up ½ at 144½, declined to 142½ and rallied a fraction before midday.

The tone was easier in the early afternoon. Price changes for the most part were without significance, however. Studebaker was rather weak. American Telephone receded below par before the beginning of the last hour.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Brazilian bond issue of 20,000,000 milreis (\$10,900,000) at 5 per cent has been authorized to meet the cost of new railroad construction.

The United States Coal & Coke Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is planning to expand its operations, developing 30,000 acres of coal land in Harlan County, Kentucky, with the expectation of obtaining from 10,000 to 12,000 tons daily for the manufacture of by-product coke in the coking plants of the Carnegie Steel Co.

Three and one-half years of war have caused an increase of \$11,700,000 in the public debt of the 12 leading warring nations, of which \$72,400,000 represents the Allies' debt increase and \$39,300,000 that of the Central Powers. The United States debt incurred since the beginning of the war is \$6,555,000,000; British increase, \$24,178,000,000; Russian, \$20,291,000,000; French, \$15,562,000,000; Italian, \$3,854,000,000; German, \$24,243,000,000; Austrian, \$15,033,000,000.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 1602 lbs 117 bxs 120,109 lbs butter, 48 bxs cheese, 5514 cs eggs. 1917, 1277 lbs no bx 81,717 lbs butter, 681 bxs 784 cs.

New York Receipts
Today, 3473 pkgs butter 2105 bxs cheese, 26,173 cs eggs. 1917, 3493 pkgs butter, 1995 bxs cheese, 30,685 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS—Eggs weak; cases returned 30c; cases included 31c.

CHICAGO—Butter market steady. Butter, 48 bxs cheese, 5514 cs eggs. 1917, 1277 lbs no bx 81,717 lbs butter, 681 bxs 784 cs.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
Boston, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918 1917
Exchanges \$33,786,168 \$29,564,121
Balances 5,984,905 5,985,056
The Boston Sub-Treasury's credit balance today is \$98,204.

WEATHER
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, probably showers tonight and Tuesday; failing temperature; moderate variable winds becoming north.

For Southern New England: Probably rain and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; cooler in interior tonight; cooler Tuesday.

North and Middle Atlantic States for week: Rain in northern portion with warmer weather first of week; cooler by Thursday; end of week fair with rising temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a.m. 40° 10 a.m. 42°
12 noon. 48°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 44 New Orleans 62
49 New York 44
58 Chicago 44
46 Philadelphia 44
46 Denver 46
46 Portland, Me. 28
28 Portland, Ore. 48
44 San Francisco 42
44 St. Louis 46
49 Washington 46

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Length of day 12 92 High water
Sun rises 6:16 9:29 a.m. 9:55 p.m.
Sun sets 7:18 Moon rises 4:28 a.m. 8:00 p.m.
Moon sets 8:00 p.m. 10:44 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:48 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Last
AjaxRubber.....	58	58	58	58	41½
Alaska Gold.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Alaska Ju.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Allis-Chal.....	23½	23	23½	23	23
A A Chem pf.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Am B Sugar.....	76	76	76	76	76
Am Can.....	42½	42½	41½	42½	42½
Am Car Fy.....	79½	80½	79½	79½	79½
Am CotOilpf.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Am H & L.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am H & L pf.....	58	58	58	58	58
Am IceSee pf.....	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Am Int Corp.....	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Am Linseed.....	32	32	31½	32	32
Am Lins'dpf.....	72	72	72	72	72
Am Loco.....	62½	63½	62½	62½	62½
Am Shipbf.....	105	105	105	105	105
Am Smelt pf.....	105	105	105	105	105
Am Steel Fy.....	63	63½	63	63½	63½
Am Tel & Tel.....	100½	100½	99½	99½	99½
Am Wool.....	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Am Wool pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Am Zinc.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Anaconda.....	63½	64½	63½	64½	64½
Ariz Com.....	13	13	13	13	13
Art Metal.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
AtGulf&WI.....	111	112	111	112	112
B & A.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Bost Eleva.....	59	59	59	59	59
Boston & Ma.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Cal & Ariz.....	67	67	67	67	67
ChicJune pf.....	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Chino.....	41	40½	40½	40½	40½
Cop Range.....	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Cuban Cem.....	14	13½	13½	13½	13½
Davis Daly.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Dom Steel.....	60	60	60	60	60
East Butte.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Edison Elec.....	143	143	143	143	143
Gen Elec.....	140	140	140	140	140
Gary & E pf.....	80	80	80	80	80
Indiana.....	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c
Int Cr Coal.....	63½	64	63	63	63
Island Oll.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Kerr Lake.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
MassGas.....	79	80	79	80	80
Mass Gas pf.....	65	65	65	65	65
Mayflower.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Michigan.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Merg'thaler.....	114	114	114	114	114
Mohawk.....	63	62	62	62	62
N Arcadian.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
NewEng Tel.....	89½	90	89½	90	90
N Y N H & H.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
North Butte.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Old Dom.....	41	40½	40½	40½	40½
Pond Co Coal.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Quincy.....	71	71	70½	70½	70½
Ray Con.....	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Reece F M.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Shannon.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
S Utah M & S.....	12c	12c	12c	12c	12c
Superior.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Swift & Co.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Torrington.....	48	48	48	48	48
Trinity.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
UnitedFruit.....	125	125	125	125	125
U Shoe Mac.....	44½	45	44½	44½	44½
Un Sh Ma pf.....	25½	25½	25	25	25
US Smet pf.....	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
U S Steel pt.....	91½	91½	90½	90½	90½
Utah-Cons.....	10	10	10	10	10
Utah Metal.....	2½	3½	2½	3	3
W H McEl.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
West End.....	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
West End pf.....	55	55	55	55	55
West Union.....	94½	94½	94	94	94
Winona.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Wolverine.....	29	29	29	29	29

MIDVALE STEEL WAR WORK TOTAL

Company Has Government Contracts, but Direct Business of This Kind Less Than 15 P.C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite the magnitude of its war operations and the very important work it is doing for the Government, less than 15 per cent of the output of the Midvale Steel Company may be classified as war work. When this phrase is used it means that the company is producing steel and steel shapes which are sold to purchasers who undoubtedly use it for war purposes. However, the direct war work which the company is doing is only about 15 per cent of its overture.

The corporation is, however, making a considerable amount of artillery for the Government. It is making 9.2-inch guns and 8-inch howitzers. This is careful work and work which requires great mechanical precision. It is interesting to know that the steel used for a 9.2-inch gun is one year in going through the shops before it emerges in a finished product.

Midvale Steel has become probably the largest rifle producer in the United States. It is making at its Remington plant, which has now been taken over and fully merged into the parent organization, 4000 rifles a day. This is fully 50 per cent of the country's present output. The other two private rifle manufacturers are the Ilion plant of the Remington Arms Company of Connecticut and the Winchester Arms Company.

Like all steel companies, Midvale lost ground comparatively during January and February and its March quarterly statement will be much more unfavorable than the volume of its orders or the strength of the demand would justify. It would not be surprising if the March quarter dropped substantially below the \$18,000,000 net for interest and taxes reached during the September and December quarters.

In that event the excess profits tax would have a corresponding reduction. The excess profits tax which Midvale has been setting up has been enormous, amounting to 40 per cent of its net after interest.

The corporation this year is not expected to equal the \$17 a share earned in 1917, but on the other hand its profits ought to reach between \$13 and \$15 per share unless conditions change greatly.

The company's construction program this year is practically nil and its surplus profits are going back into working capital. The company has provided for the great bulk of the 1917 excess profits tax estimated at \$27,360,000 and it will not have to borrow any money when it becomes payable June 15.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

Smallest Volume of Business on New York Exchange Last Week in More Than Three Years—Swift Boston Feature

BOSTON, Mass.—The Booth Fisheries Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

The volume of business on the New York Exchange last week dwindled to the smallest total for any similar period in more than three years and in consequence price movements generally were narrow. There were a few strong specialties and the list as a whole held firm. Swift stock was the outstanding feature of the Boston market. This stock fluctuated widely, recording a good net gain for the week. The tractions and American Telephone also were moderately active. The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended April 6.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net
Amer Best Sugar	125	124	124	1/2
Amer T & T	424	404	42	1/2
Amer Car & Fdry	808	78	80	1/2
Amer Locomotive	63	615	625	1/2
Amer Smelters	784	765	775	1/2
Anaconda	64	625	64	1
A. G. & W. I.	1125	1042	1124	8
Beth & Loco	708	71	70	1/2
Beth B.	785	774	788	1/2
Can Pacific	1285	1254	1384	1/2
Cen Leather	674	64	67	1/2
Chev & Ohio	561	55	56	1/2
Corn Prods	378	358	375	1/2
Cotton	635	635	635	1/2
Gem Motor	1165	1165	1165	1/2
Gl Nor pfld	91	894	894	1/2
Gl Nor Ore	288	281	275	1/2
Inspiration	475	454	474	1/2
Inter Conn	8	7	7	1/2
Inter Nickel	285	28	285	1/2
Kennecott	314	304	314	1/2
Mercy Mining	21	20	21	1/2
Mer Mar pfld	94	892	892	1/2
Mo. Pet pfld	94	924	94	1/2
Midvale Steel	465	45	465	1/2
Nat Lead	615	547	585	1/2
N Y Central	702	69	702	1/2
Ohio Clites Gas	384	364	365	1/2
Penn Co.	108	78	104	1/2
Ray Cons	244	238	241	1/2
Reading	828	808	82	1/2
Rep I & Steel	794	784	794	1/2
Sinclair Oil	284	264	28	1/2
So Pacific	824	82	82	1/2
So Ry	224	224	224	1/2
Studebaker	415	378	415	1/2
Texas	168	148	148	1/2
U. S. Pacific	1185	1204	1185	1/2
U. S. Steel	913	899	914	1/2
Utah Copper	794	784	794	1/2
Willys-Over	174	17	177	1/2

*Decrease.

REAL ESTATE

The sale of a two-family house and 2990 square feet of land at 3 and 3-A Aldie Street, Allston, is reported for George H. Wiswall to George E. Barry, who buys for occupancy and investment. The whole property is assessed on \$4600. Taft & Waite were the brokers.

Papers have been placed upon record, in the sale of a frame dwelling, belonging to Julie J. Smiley et al. at 33 Bexley Road, West Roxbury. There is a land area of 4000 square feet valued at \$400, which is included in the total assessment of \$2900. Mabel Campbell is the new owner.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending April 6, 1918:

Transactions Mtrs	Amount of Mtrs
April 1 26	\$20,470.701
April 2 65	147,650
April 3 55	85,784
April 4 45	78,020
April 5 53	47,075
April 6 61	219,410
Totals 251	\$809,610

Same wk in 1917 428 196
Same wk in 1916 504 259
Wk end Mar 20/18 372 160

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued last day and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Massachusetts Ave., 828, Ward 9; Batchelder Bros., brick garage.
Dover St., 45, rear, Ward Bridge, Ward 9; N. Y. N. H. & R. R.; brick manufacturing.
Crescent Circuit, 52, Ward 25; Herbert C. Fisher, John Muller, frame dwelling.
Washington St., 2597, 2591, 2593 rear and 2593 rear, Ward 22; Gulf Refining Co.; French & Wilcox; frame dwelling.
Jervis St., 25-29, Ward 8; E. S. Butterfield & Co., frame office.
Aldrich St., 10 rear, Ward 23; John E. DeWitt, Brooks, Skinner & Co., frame garage.
Grandview St., 12, rear, Ward 22; E. S. Butterfield & Co., frame garage.
Hollingsworth St., 28 rear, Ward 24; Emma E. Browne, Harald Brooks, frame garage.
Beacon St., 131, Ward 24; F. R. Ellis, Harald Brooks, frame garage.
Beach St., 56, Ward 23; Richard Duffie, Harald Duffie, frame dwelling.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Michigan crop report for April gives the condition of wheat as 70, compared with 82 a year ago and 72 last June. The condition of rye is placed at 77.

BOOTH FISHERIES COMPANY'S GAINS

Year's Report Displays Increases in Earnings—Balance for Shares Double That of 1916

BOSTON, Mass.—The Booth Fisheries Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Net profit	\$3,388,903	\$155,295
Interest	53,904	378,919
Depreciation	354,293	274,024
Balance	2,502,631	1,006,352
Res for fed tds.	625,000	0
Res for common	1,877,631	1,006,352
Pfd divs.	236,110	214,270
Total for common	*1,641,531	792,082

*Equals \$6.56 per share on 250,000 shares, compared with \$3.16 per share in 1916.

The Booth Fisheries balance sheet as of Dec. 29, shows current assets of \$11,559,497 and current liabilities of \$8,530,643, a balance of net working capital of \$3,028,854. The company has a reserve for depreciation of \$1,183,614.

In his remarks to stockholders President R. L. Ames says in part:

I desire to call your particular attention to the fact that the capacity for doing business in all departments of the company has been largely increased during the past two years and a large proportion of our increased earnings for the fiscal year 1917, over previous years, is due to that enlarged capacity.

We had on hand, as of Dec. 29, 1917, quite a large amount of additional supplies, paid for in 1917, to be used in connection with our 1918 pack. Up to Dec. 29, 1917, we had delivered only a very small portion of our canned products although a very large proportion had been actually sold. Since that date, however, we have made a large proportion of the deliveries and have reduced our loans very materially.

SITUATION IN THE FERTILIZER TRADE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent strength of fertilizer shares reflects the prosperous condition of the industry. Those companies supplying the cotton belt state that business is good, considerably better than last year, although it should be remembered that last year, as well as the two preceding years, were not big for the companies, despite high prices. It is interesting to note that, despite a dearth of potash fertilizers supplied to southern planters are reported to be much better in quality than last year's offerings. Farmers are planting intensively, owing to labor shortage, and this means an increased use of fertilizers. Many companies in the South are sold up for the season and are operating to capacity. Mississippi and Alabama show big increases in the use of plant foods. Reports to several fertilizer officials indicate that the cotton acreage and crop this season, weather permitting, will not show much change from last season.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Continued heavy receipts of fish, coupled with the investigations into the local fish trade by the federal and state governments, are considered to be the main factors in bringing the wholesale price of fish to somewhat lower level. Prevailing prices, however, have not decreased in proportion with the increase in supply, it is pointed out, as prices at present are about two-thirds of the 1917 prices, while during last week three times as much fish was landed at the fish pier, and since Jan. 1, 1918, a surplus of about 5,000,000 pounds is reported by the Boston Fish Bureau, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Official receipts of fish at Boston are: For the week ending April 4, 1918, 4,631,650 pounds; corresponding period of 1917, 1,972,230 pounds. Groundfish arrivals since Jan. 1, 1918, were 28,976,325 pounds; corresponding period of 1917, 23,903,280 pounds.

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier this morning were the schooners Eva Evine with 500 pounds of large cod and 100 pounds of market cod. Surge 233,350, Spray 122,300, Anna 8000, Little Elsie 6600 and the Joseph de Costa with 23,200 pounds. The only arrival with flatfish was the schooner Sibyl with 9000 pounds of flounders. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are: Steak cod \$7.66@9, market cod \$5@6, and steak pollack \$5.80@6.10.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLoucester, Mass.—Three British vessels arrived here this morning carrying a cargo of salt codfish. They were the Schooners Marjorie Kenan, Swan, and the Frances P. Mesquita. The following schooners arrived Saturday morning with fresh fish from Boston: Ingomar with 190,000 pounds, J. J. Fallon 90,000, Russel 70,000, J. M. Marshall 100,000, and the A. L. Marshall with 140,000.

LA SALLE'S EARNINGS

BOSTON, Mass.—The report of the La Salle Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net earnings of \$134,250, equivalent to 44 cents per share on 302,977 shares, after reserving \$8676 for income and excess profits taxes.

LIBERTY LOAN TAXATION

BOSTON, Mass.—Some confusion appears to exist among bankers regarding the second and third Liberty bonds as to the amount which are exempt from taxation. A ruling from the Treasury Department received by the New England Liberty Loan Committee says that bonds up to \$5000 are exempt from taxation. The committee says that bonds up to \$5000 additional stock outstanding during the year, this year with more than \$7,000,000 additional stock outstanding it is considered almost certain that share profits will not be any less than last year and they may easily run somewhat higher.

SUPERIOR COPPER'S REPORT

BOSTON, Mass.—Report of the Superior Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net earnings of \$116,816, or \$1.16 per share, after reserving \$16,815 for income and excess profits taxes.

FRENCH CREDIT PAYMENT MADE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bonbright & Co., Inc., have received funds from French banks participating in the \$15,000,000 French export credit of March 12, 1917, for the payment of the first \$5,000,000 installment due April 10, 1918. This is an initial payment on the last of four credits for a like amount aggregating \$60,000,000 arranged by Bonbright & Co., for Schneider & Co., the French munition manufacturers, for financing the latter's large purchases of war material in the United States.

COTTON GOODS PRICES HOLD UP

Top Levels Sustained in Cloth Market—Mills Have All Business They Can Attend To—Wage Raise Agitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton goods prices are being sustained at their top levels and in many lines they are moving higher. Advances in the raw material, prospective increases in output due to increasing government business and labor shortage are still operating to keep cotton goods values at an abnormally high level. The mills of this city and Fall River, Mass., have all the business that they desire at the present time and are rejecting a large portion of the inquiries that come forward from day to day for forward deliveries.

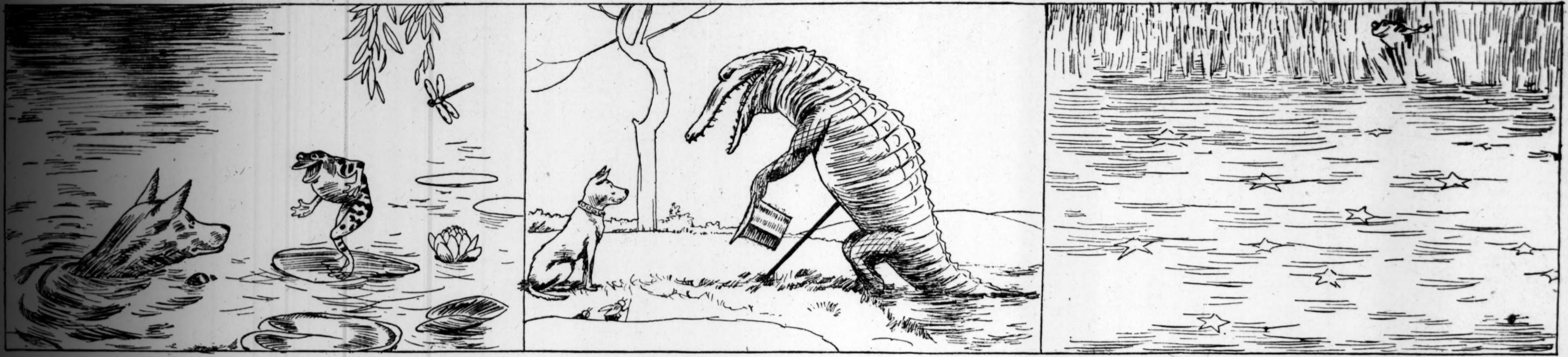
The publication last week of a table of cotton goods prices, showing the movement day by day during March, displayed the sensational advances that have recently taken place. It was shown that a standard narrow lawn which weighs 11-35 yards to the pound has risen since March 1 by 3½ cents or about 37 cents a pound, while a standard wide lawn weighing 8.50 yards to the pound has soared by 3½ cents a yard or about 30 cents a pound.

Carded print cloth constructions are not up so much, but these goods had risen to extraordinary heights before the month of March was reached and as they weigh heavier than fine goods and weave fast a less advance in the price per pound on these goods means as much to the mills as a greater advance per pound on fine goods. A typical narrow print cloth running nine yards to the pound advanced a full cent a pound during the month or 9 cents a pound, and typical wide print cloth running about 5½ yards to the pound rose 2½ cents a yard, or about 13 cents a pound.

Fine cotton goods are really up to a level where competition with silk goods is a serious consideration. Standard lawns in the gray are now costing about 20 cents and in the finished state about 25 cents at wholesale, while a fair messaline may be had for 39 cents. Silk stockings are now really cheaper than lisle stockings and they are being sold in greater quantities than ever before. The big stronghold that cotton has up to date been that, although it has been sensational high judging by its

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Draco, the Sky-Dragon, Is Seen in a Pool, Even If There Isn't Any Such Animal



Our Mr. Grasshop, Busy, Buzz, Sam Drone and many others of the Busyville Bees were out prospecting field of dandelions. They were joined by Dingo, the former wild dog, and they all sat down on a stretch of fresh green moss and, quite naturally, began the discussion of their extensive travels, of the interesting animals they had seen and of those they still wished to see.

"I wish," said Mr. Grasshop, "that I might see a dragon."

"But there isn't any such animal," said Buzz.

"I know it," replied Grasshop, "but I want to see one just the same."

A bit later, while Dingo was taking a swim in the brook which ran through the dandelion meadow, he was reminded of Grasshop's queer wish by seeing a dragon fly hovering overhead.

"Dragon fly," said Dingo, "is there any such animal as a dragon?"

"There is such a thing as a dragon fly," said the handsome green fellow, whisking about, "so why not such a thing as a dragon?"

A black and green frog climbed out on a lily pad. "Frog," said Dingo, "our Mr. Grasshop wants to see a dragon, although he admits that there isn't any such animal. Now, if there isn't any dragon, where can we find one?"

The frog blinked and considered. "Of all the creatures I know, the alligator comes nearest to being a dragon. You might ask alligator," replied the friendly frog.

"Did I hear some one asking for a dragon?" inquired a guttural voice, which sent Frog heels over head into the water, and left Dingo alone, confronting the alligator himself, who had

climbed out of the water and now stood on the bank, leaning gently on his cane and holding his shiny silk hat politely in one claw. "Of course, there aren't any dragons," continued the alligator. "But that's nothing against dragons, for there are a great many other animals that aren't. There are no harpies, for instance, no sirens, no mermaids, nor phoenixes, griffons or basilisks, not even a unicorn. So it is not surprising that there are no dragons. But hold, now that I recall, there is a dragon, a sky-dragon, coiled in and out about the Polar Star—a dragon made up of stars and as old as the earth itself. Drago, he is called, and the star-gazers, from their hilltops mapped him out ages ago. And there he is today, to be seen by us, just about as he was seen by them at the beginning of human history. Like the North Star, the constellation

of the dragon never sets and may always be seen, on clear nights the year round, by people of the northern hemisphere. This fact has led some one with a lively fancy to make up a story about a daily battle between the dragon, symbolized by Draco, and the sun. The young sun rises each morning, engages the dragon of the northern sky in combat, triumphs over him and, as the noonday sun in his strength, reigns for an hour, and then, as the declining sun, is attacked by the dragon and devoured by him at sunset. After which, behold, Draco, reigning serenely over the night from his seat in the northern sky. Lively story, isn't it?"

"Oh," said Frog, who had reappeared on the scene, "if it's a star-dragon, I know where to look for him. Some people look up at the stars, but I look down at them—reflected—in the deep pool. I can always find all the stars in the deep pool. If there is a star-dragon, he is sure to be in the deep pool..."

"You will find Draco in the northern sky," continued the alligator, "winding downward from a point between the Great and the Lesser Bears. He passes below the latter, winds upward for a short distance, then recycles downward until the four stars, forming his snake-like head, rest at times near the horizon." With this information, the alligator toddled away, and Frog went to look for Draco in the deep pool.

Now, the stars of Draco are not so bright as those of some of its neighboring constellations, but they are well placed and easily traced. So it was not long before Frog made out the graceful and magnificent swing of

this wonderful star figure, in the animal skies.

"How can I get Draco out of the pool, so that Grasshop can talk to him?" thought Frog. "Perhaps, if I jump into the pool, I can scare him out."

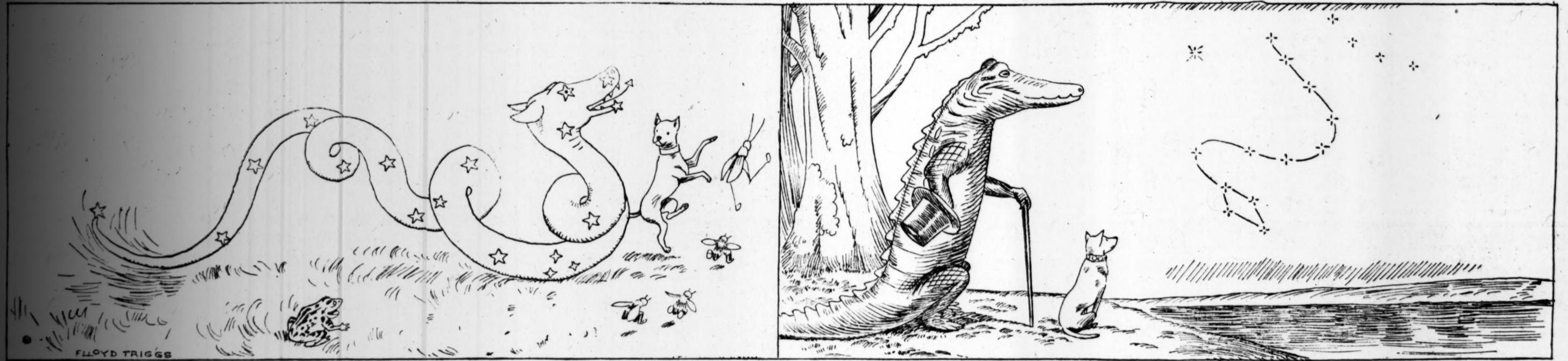
Frog jumped into the pool and made such a splashing that Draco quickly climbed out. Only being a dragon, he writhed and wriggled so that he soon had all his stars out of order, and it was difficult for Grasshop and the bees even to tell how many stars it took to make him up. Draco, however, gave a good account of himself, his chief pride being in the fact that he had once had the North Star in his tail.

"The third star from the end," he said, "is named Thuban, and once was the North Star; but, owing to change in the relative relations of the stars,

Thuban is no longer nearest the Pole and this honor has fallen, as we know, to Polaris."

Just as Grasshop was about to ask Draco about battling with the sun all day and eating him up every night, a great wind blew up out of the west, driving before it masses of clouds which blotted out the clear sky and the stars and the yellow moon. Draco, too, disappeared as the clouds swept upward. Only when they were passed, the alligator and Dingo were able to trace the wonderful curves of the constellation Draco, swinging down through the northern sky.

"No," said the alligator, "as I was saying, there isn't any such animal as dragon. I suppose I come nearest to being a dragon, of all creatures of earth and sky, while Draco, up there, comes next."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Story of the Arbutus

One by one, the wild flowers had vanished, leaving only the grapevines and scarlet runners to hold sway over the forest, with here and there a bush laden with berries. There was a sharp touch of frost in the air, which told that winter was close at hand.

"You had better come with us," said the flowers to the Arbutus, as they departed. "For the snow will soon be here."

"But I like the snow," answered the Arbutus.

"You will have no one to talk to, when we are gone."

"I can talk to the trees," responded the Arbutus; "they never leave."

"And we will keep you warm," said the Oak Tree, sending down a soft shower of brown leaves on the little plant.

"And I will tell you all that goes on in the forest," said the Pine Tree, "and my needles will add to the Oak Tree's covering."

So the Arbutus stayed and let the snow come and cover it up, and the tall Pine Tree, from its point of vantage, kept watch and told of all that passed about them. And there was much to tell that winter, for strange things were happening thereabout. Late in the fall, a ship had made its way into the quiet waters of Plymouth Bay and a little band of resolute Pilgrims, from across the ocean, had landed and made a home for themselves on the rock knoll. There were new sounds in the forest, for the axes rang from morning till night, cutting down the great trees that were to be fashioned, first into one common house, and later into separate homes.

The Pine Tree told of other sounds, of the noise of hammers and saws, of the whirling of spinning wheels, and of voices lifted in songs of praise.

"But they are so grave looking," the Arbutus said; "why don't they smile more?"

"I do not know," replied the Pine Tree sadly.

"I know," said the Arbutus one day; "it's because they think the winter will never end."

"If they only knew what we know, how happy they would be," remarked the Pine Tree.

"Why do you not tell them?"

"I have tried," the Pine Tree replied, "many times; but they think it is only the murmuring of the wind in the branches."

"I will tell them then," said the Arbutus.

"You!" exclaimed the Pine Tree, looking down with amusement on the

little plant at its feet. "How can they hear your tiny voice?"

"Wait and see," laughed back the Arbutus.

Busy days followed the little plant's decision, for there was much to be done. "I must be nearer the path," it said, so day after day it put forth strong new leaves and thick woody stems. It meant nothing to it that patches of snow still lay in the hollows, that the wind was chill, or that even the pussy willows had not thought of appearing. Down under its warm brown covering, it worked all unnoticed, except for the Oak and Pine Tree who guessed, but never told. There were tiny buds to be formed and tended until they opened into exquisite white and pink blossoms, and this was not rapidly done, down where the sunshine did not penetrate and where there were no warm breezes to help unfold the buds; but one day the task was completed. One after another, the blossoms had opened, until there were tiny bunches of them all along the stout stems that spread in every direction.

And then, through the woods and down the path, came a Pilgrim, his head bent low in grave contemplation.

For there, like luminous blue gems, just below the Weather Vane's extended right arm, in the southeasterly portion of that empty pink Canada space, gleamed the five Great Lakes. Soon flocks of white sails appeared here and there, and gray puffs of smoke that were steamers.

Dearling hadn't time to gasp, when the blue St. Lawrence poured over its beds of rapids to a great blue-green mouth of sea; and, looking back, she saw the pearly Ottawa flow to meet it at the Island of Montreal.

Lost in the unusual spectacle of an animated geography map, Dearling only half heard the Weather Vane shouting through a tiny megaphone, made from an Indian arrow head:

"These are the Laurentian Mountains," he was saying, as a gentle green mountain range rose before Dearling's eyes. "They aren't so high as some you will see later on—and all this half-spread fan affair is the Province of Quebec."

"Oh! Something like our States?" questioned Dearling, catching breath enough to speak to the Weather Vane for the first time.

"Yes, quite like the States, only there are fewer provinces, so that they are often larger."

"Except," he added, "purple New Brunswick here and brown Nova Scotia by its side, the maritime prov-

A Journey on a Jography Map

ince, which are smaller than the others."

"What great dark green forests up there in the North," exclaimed Dearling, "and what a lot of busy little specks of people, swarming like ants in the cities and towns below!"

But her attention was soon turned to Hudson Bay, indenting Northwest Quebec's shores, where smooth black seals and shaggy white bears crept about on the frozen ice.

"There aren't so many busy specks of people up here," remarked Dearling.

"No, but you can see more. There are the new Parliament Buildings, facing the sun-flamed Ottawa, and quickly, over here, Niagara Falls pluming sublimely right into the United States. Here, back to P. Q., are the smaller Montmorency Falls, near historic little Quebec. See the ancient buildings—the beginnings of Canada. There are the snow-dogs and the low-sleight and the great smothery coats and caps."

"It must be Arctic explorers," discovered Dearling, "on their way home. There are the snow-dogs and the low-sleight and the great smothery coats and caps."

"Well, well!" laughed a merry voice, "what a distorted view we do get of things sometimes. Now let me help you take another one."

It was a sprightly Weather Vane, standing slenderly erect from North to South and pointing his delicate arms East and West, who hopped right into the middle of that empty pink Canada space, as he spoke.

Dearling followed his straight right arm and looked hard once—and again. For there, like luminous blue gems, just below the Weather Vane's extended right arm, in the southeasterly portion of that empty pink Canada space, gleamed the five Great Lakes. Soon flocks of white sails appeared here and there, and gray puffs of smoke that were steamers.

Dearling hadn't time to gasp, when the blue St. Lawrence poured over its beds of rapids to a great blue-green mouth of sea; and, looking back, she saw the pearly Ottawa flow to meet it at the Island of Montreal.

"I suppose you're the Press Agent," decided Dearling aloud. "Daddy Dear says they sound—magnificent—like that."

But the feathered Weather Vane only answered, "Now follow my left arm due West."

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" interjected Dearling, at sight of the Canadian Rockies towering in white-capped splendor. "And I always thought you were just a series of upright triangles," she added musingly.

"They run 'most all the way to Alaska," she continued. "How wonderful they are! How richly green the forests! How sparkly clear the air! There are the crystal mountain streams that make the mighty rivers—*I see an antelope on a rocky crag—* And there's the city of Vancouver—and the warm Pacific Ocean beyond!"

"Yes, British Columbia, the warmest province of Canada," instructed the Weather Vane. "Now take a bird's-eye view."

The Naturalist and the Screech Owls

Mr. Screech Owl was calling to his mate, "Wher-r-r-re are you-u-u?" The Naturalist was lying in the grass, enjoying the moonlight and listening to the night sounds.

"Not yet! Not yet!" pleaded Dearling, not knowing where to look last or first, and jumping from the middle Northland, where smoke-black pines notched a white horizon, to the erstwhile neglected Province of Ontario, mottled with busy specks.

"Look close," ordered the Weather Vane, "and you can see more. There are the new Parliament Buildings, facing the sun-flamed Ottawa, and quickly, over here, Niagara Falls pluming sublimely right into the United States. Here, back to P. Q., are the smaller Montmorency Falls, near historic little Quebec. See the ancient buildings—the beginnings of Canada. There are the snow-dogs and the low-sleight and the great smothery coats and caps."

About this time Mrs. Screech Owl arrived, and, alig'g on a near-by tree, called to her mate mournfully, writes Frank C. Pellett, in "Our Backyard Neighbors." Mr. Screech Owl then began snapping his bill at the Naturalist in an angry manner, as if having decided that, being a creature of the day, he had no business to be abroad after night. After a time, the owls went off on their own affairs, and left the Naturalist to fall asleep, with no cover over his head but the summer stars. As time passed and these evening visits were often repeated, the screech owls became better acquainted with their strange visitor and came to regard him as a harmless friend. They even permitted him, on occasion, to pry into their family affairs, without taking offense.

They lived very near to the Naturalist in the woods. Unlike the Red-tails, they were not inclined to build an elaborate home, but took possession of a hollow tree that had been vacated by a fox squirrel family a few months before. They did not even take the trouble to remove the rubbish left by the previous occupants.

When the baby screech owls appeared in the nest, they were dainty, downy little things, and Mother Screech Owl was careful to keep them covered. The Naturalist was very curious about the little family and must see them frequently, to satisfy his curiosity. When he approached the nest, Father Screech Owl snapped his bill and threatened violence, but Mother Screech Owl never stirred from her place in the nest. She permitted the Naturalist to lift her carefully, while he looked at the youngsters, and then put her down again.

On one occasion, Father Screech Owl lost his temper and struck the Naturalist on the head with his sharp claws. Such a bold attack, by so small a bird, amused him, but he was more careful in his movements afterward, so as not to alarm the anxious parents of the downy nestlings.

The babies in the hollow tree grew very fast, and soon they were very comical little fellows, with part feathers and part down. One day, the Naturalist placed them in a row on a nearby limb. They were much disturbed by the light, and blinked unceasingly. The anxious parents became greatly excited and flew back and forth above them, snapping their bills and complaining until they were replaced in the hollow tree. As the young birds neared maturity, they became so well acquainted with the Naturalist that they showed little anxiety because of his visits, although they sometimes looked very much surprised when he placed them in some strange situation.

After the family was grown, Father and Mother Screech Owl decided to move. The hollow tree seemed very much deserted, after their departure. In the meantime, the Naturalist had made some boxes of old lumber and had fitted them up ready for housekeeping. They were made deep and the cavity was roomy, just the thing for a flicker family, he had thought. Some were placed on poles, near the edge of the wood, and some nailed to the side of the trees, near the house.

Since woodpeckers do not supply any nesting material, the Naturalist had placed a quantity of cork chips in each of the boxes, to supply the purpose of a nest. Not all of the boxes were occupied by flickers and, another summer, Mr. and Mrs. Screech Owl took a fancy to them. Father Screech Owl lived in one box, not far from the kitchen door, while Mother Screech Owl and the new family dwelt in one nailed to the side of a tree, not far away.

Good-Night to the World

The brook is unharnessed, and sleeps by the mill. The curtains are drawn, and the village is still. The last star is lit, and the whip-poor-wills call. Good-night to the world, and may God bless you all!

Nine strikes the old clock at the head of the stair. I put off my clothes, and I put by my care. The air is so fragrant, the couch is so white.—Sweet world, let us slumber; God send you good-night!

James Buckham.

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ART

Boston Exhibitions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Those who saw the fine exhibit of Persian art from the Panama-Pacific Exposition which was displayed in a local gallery recently will be surprised to find a much superior show in the collection of Persian antiquities that have been brought to the Brooks Reed Galleries, Arlington Street, by the R. Khan Monif Company of New York. The reason for this is simple and rather interesting. Mr. Monif was a pioneer in excavation work in Persia, buying and patiently digging over large tracts of land in a search for the archaeological treasures of the former royal cities of Rhages and Sultabad. His final discovery of the sites of the royal palaces brought to light potteries which proved a sensation in the art world in 1900 and which were soon acquired by museums and connoisseurs. Today the field is practically exhausted and the collection on exhibition here represents the pieces remaining on sale by Mr. Monif. It includes not only pottery but also a number of miniatures, illuminated manuscripts and books, tapestries and paintings. It is a show that cannot fail to interest the layman; which will fascinate those more familiar with the oriental artistic conventions and subjects; and which will yield riches to the experts.

Two Museum Shows

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been opened a memorial exhibition of the work of Bela Pratt that is unusual in its completeness. It has been the intention of the museum officials to secure, either in cast or in the original, representation of all of the important pieces by the sculptor, and as a result the visitor is afforded a survey of practically a whole life's work. Monumental figure pieces, busts, bas-reliefs, garden pieces and purely fanciful conceptions completely fill one of the large sculpture galleries, which has been emptied for the purpose, and the result is immensely effective and rather impressive. Because most of Bela Pratt's work was executed for New England commissions and was exhibited in Boston, and because of the memorial exhibition recently held at the Guild of Boston Artists, the present collection is familiar, affording an opportunity for a comprehensive survey and judgment rather than for any discoveries. This judgment will probably be the same which the more selective Guild show led to, namely, that Bela Pratt was a good sculptor, but not a great one, and that his attainments rested upon a power of accurate representation in turn based on thorough academic training—representation at times lightened by gracious but somewhat diffident fancy—and that his failure to reach true greatness lay in his contentment to deal with external facts rather than with underlying spiritual truths. His work almost invariably satisfies the eye but it has no message for the heart.

There is at present another exhibition at the museum that is much more significant than the casual visitor may realize. This is a display of work by the high school vocational drawing class, representing the quality of work done by the hundred and more students that have been enrolled in this class in the first 3½ years of its existence. The work itself—mechanical drawing, charcoal drawing from casts, designs in line and color—is exceptionally good and worth the attention of those interested in educational art work. But its true importance lies in the fact that it represents an immensely valuable educational system conducted by the museum, whereby the most apt pupils of the Boston grammar and high schools are afforded free tuition, not only in the public schools, but, by means of some 40 scholarships, in the museum art school, if they prove proficient. By this means many a child artistically inclined is given great advantages that otherwise might come at a much later age or not at all.

The Churchill Show

At the Boston Guild of Boston Artists is a one man show of the work of William W. Churchill. From the point of view of representation, the exhibit is an excellent one, as the great number of Mr. Churchill's canvases—portraits, figure studies, and studio scenes—give a very good idea of the artist's work. For the most part the paintings have been shown before, but there are several new ones, including a portrait of Mr. Henry Pennybacker of the Boston Latin School, that give the show a more current value. Mr. Churchill is obviously an avowed follower of the school of representation. His talent for accurate drawing aids him greatly in this and so faithful is his work that at times it becomes almost photographic.

Burt took one of its greatest steps forward when it was discovered the paradox that accurate representation rarely tells the truth, and that material facts are generally immaterial. The artist of the representation school is generally hoist by his own petard. Indeed, he is doubly hoist. For it is a curious fact that the more a painter seeks to conceal the mechanics of his painting, the more we dwell upon them. It is only the painter who carelessly flings his methods in our face, as it were, that makes us forget them completely.

POLES IN ITALY
OPPOSE SEPARATION

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A protest has appeared in the press from the Polish residents in Italy against the separation of a vast province from Poland by the treaty of peace concluded between the Central Powers and Ukraine. This action, the protest declared, has given rise to an agitation to which the Poles in Italy cannot remain indifferent.

ent, and they must unite their protest with those of others against the violation of the rights of the people to self-determination. The Province of Cholm, it is stated, has always preserved its Polish character.

All the Poles joyfully hailed the awakening of Ukraine to freedom, believing that the Poles of Ukraine would be able to develop their national life while remaining citizens of a liberated Ukraine.

Instead of promoting a conciliatory spirit among the different populations in Ukraine, the new government has, from its first beginnings, been producing a discord which has rapidly become anarchy. Indeed, the Rada, or the Provincial Government of Ukraine as one of its first legislative actions proclaimed a decree of spoliation at the expense of a considerable portion of the population among whom were a number of Poles belonging to all classes. The allusion is made, the protest explains, to the confiscation of the goods and lands possessed for centuries by the Polish population on which not even Tzarism dared lay hands. The protest goes on to describe the damage wrought by the mass of the people under the influence of the Russian anarchy at the expense, especially, of the Poles. It concludes by saying that the fate of the Polish people cannot be decided by the separate peace with Ukraine, but must lie with the Peace Congress.

MUSIC

Matzenauer Recital

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, Contralto-Recital in Symphony Hall, with Frank La Forge playing the piano accompaniment, afternoons of Sunday, April 7 and 14. The program: "C'est Amour," Dvorak; "Sweet Nymph, Come to Thy Lover," Mendel; largo, Caldera; "Lushinge più caro," Handel; "In the Steppes," Gretchenhoff; "Why Gleams the Tear in Thine Eyes?" and "Thy Warning is Good," Grieg; "Il pleut des pétales de fleurs," Rhéne-Baton; "Guitares et mandolines," Saint-Saëns; "Exodus," Brahms; "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Night" and "Supplication," La Forge; "Odaliske" and "To a Young Gentleman," Carpenter; "The Linnet Is Tuning Her Flute," Bauer.

BOSTON, Mass.—The concert given by Mme. Matzenauer differed in one respect from others of the Sunday afternoon concerts in that it was announced that the proceeds were to be turned over to the American fund for French wounded. It was, moreover, stated that both Mme. Matzenauer and her accompanist, Frank La Forge, donated their services.

Mme. Matzenauer has a full, rich voice of considerable range and power. She was, as was to be expected, more at home in numbers calling for some dramatic emphasis, but she sang at all times with much intelligence and musicianship. Her voice is one that has inherently a certain quality of warmth which she knows well how to make the most of. The program of yesterday was somewhat deficient in variety, although the artist, it is true, rendered selections in no less than five languages. The general style of singing all the numbers given, however, was similar, which tended slightly to monotony.

A novel feature of the concert was the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise" as encores to her groups of songs. The program included two pieces given and dedicated to Mme. Matzenauer by Mr. La Forge.

PROHIBITION TALK
BY METHODISTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Jubilation over Massachusetts' ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the United States Constitution featured a meeting of the New England conference of Methodist churches and the Anti-Saloon League of the State at Tremont Temple on Sunday. Former Governor John L. Bates, who presided, praised the Legislature for its stand. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, thanked the church members for their part in the ratification campaign.

The Rev. E. O. Miller, secretary of the New York Civic League, declared that hope of the New York Assembly ratifying this year will not be abandoned by the temperance leaders until that body adjourns on Saturday. Bishop M. H. Hayes of Portland, Ore., speaking on "America in the War," said: "For 100 years America has been demanding its rights, but not its responsibilities. She must now reach out as a power to help restore to earth the rule of right and justice."

LABOR LAWS IN
SOUTH ENFORCED

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—One result of war conditions seen by Miss Martha Gould, factory inspector, is the rigid enforcement of labor laws by the federal inspectors in this section. A number of children, she says, have been returned to New Orleans from various cantonments where they were in search of work.

Federal authority has been more effective in this work than state authority. It has been difficult for the State, she says, to protect the women and children of the laboring classes, often because of their own opposition, feeling they had the right to work overtime when they wanted to earn extra money, or that they had the right to work instead of going to school if they chose.

PENSACOLA IMPROVEMENT

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Coincident with the location of a new shipbuilding plant here, many improvements have been planned in public works. The bayou will be dredged, a drawbridge constructed, certain streets paved and residence additions to take care of 2000 employees will be built.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey, a Republican, has announced his candidacy for the nomination for the United States senatorship for the term beginning in 1919, his decision to this effect giving the Republican voters in the primaries a group of three candidates from which to choose. He has the advantage over his competitors within his party of having had contacts at Trenton, the state capital, which will enable him to deal intelligently with the party leaders and with such issues affecting state policy as may be debated. He has been a more positive character in the executive office than the State has known before since Woodrow Wilson left Trenton for Washington. He is pledged to an aggressive national war policy, with no "taint of puny participation."

Sir Robert Park Lyle, who is a member of the recently appointed Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply in the United Kingdom, is one of the most prominent men in the sugar refining business in London. Educated at Madras College, on leaving school he joined the family business in Greenwich, became a partner in 1882, and was more particularly identified with the shipwreck branch of the firm. He was transferred to London in 1897 to take up the position as managing director of the sugar refining business, of which he became chairman in 1908. Sir Robert is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and an associate of the Institute of Naval Architects.

CONVERSION OF
WAR INDUSTRIES

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

In a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Engineer N. Stern made some practical proposals for capitalists who, with perhaps little industrial experience, are at present making good profits out of war industry and the execution of war orders. When the war orders cease, he wrote, they will be faced with the problem of finding a profitable use for the machinery and equipment which will be left on their hands. For this purpose they will need, in the first place, the assistance of experts, such as engineers, who possess not only technical knowledge, but also certain powers of insight and inventiveness, and who will not be easy to find. Their business managers will also need to be exceptionally competent. It will be found after the war that masses of machinery of particular kinds—e. g., certain kinds of lathes—have accumulated at particular places, owing to the huge scale of war orders; manufacturers may help one another by exchanging their surplus factories which, singly, are too specialized to be successful in peace time. The war industry has shown, however, that by giving careful specifications it is possible to get orders for minute sections executed satisfactorily in the most distant quarters. When the war orders have ceased they may be replaced to some extent by the urgent demand for repairs and improvements in general industry which have been neglected during the war. Railway material may be cited as an example, and here factories which have the necessary technical experience, but may be overwhelmed with orders after the war, will be able to associate with themselves industries which are no longer required for war-work, but are able under direction to manufacture parts for assemblage elsewhere. The armament industry will still be important after the war, but private industry must not be excluded from participation in it as was the case in pre-war times.

There is no universal prescription for the conversion of war industries into peace industries, the writer concludes, much depends on the personal equation of the manufacturer, but he must remember that the amount of capital necessary to run a large war-business may only be sufficient to finance a relatively modest peace one, owing to diminished orders and credit facilities.

ITALIAN AGRARIAN
MOBILIZATION PLAN

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The question of agricultural mobilization has been under discussion for a long time in Italy and the decree instituting it has just been issued. Italy's condition with regard to foodstuffs, especially corn, is a serious one and the need for intensifying production from the land has been reiterated for months past by speakers and writers. Under this scheme of agrarian mobilization which is to be worked in conjunction with the recently instituted scheme for voluntary service the Minister for Agriculture is to control the cultivation of the land, organizing agricultural labor and arranging for the best possible disposition of all that is needed for agricultural work and production for the duration of the war and until the close of the agricultural year following the declaration of peace. Among the various powers conferred upon him are those of enforcing and organizing the cultivation of unused land, and in certain cases, when land is not properly cultivated he may, by means of a decree from the Prefect, arrange for it to be occupied and cultivated for a period not exceeding six years. He is also authorized during the seasons of especially intensified agricultural activities to make arrangements with the Minister of War and for Munitions for the use of all available soldiers and prisoners of war, and he is also to make use of voluntary workers to supplement the lack of workers on the land and, should these prove insufficient, he may make use of the means provided by the different decrees which have been issued. He is also given powers for promoting an increased production of

agricultural machinery and fertilizers and of controlling the preparation and selection of seeds. The Minister may also dispose of the available labor, agricultural machinery and other necessities for work on the land, in such a way as to insure the greatest amount of production.

The very varied conditions prevailing in different parts of Italy make the task of organizing the agriculture of the country an especially complex one, and seem to point to the advisability of making all possible use of persons who have experience and knowledge of the different regions.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
. SPEAKS AT OTTAWA

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang D. D., Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and metropolitan, has been a visitor to the capital for the past two days. On Saturday, he attended the luncheon of the Canadian Club, and addressed a large concourse of members, while on Sunday afternoon, the Russell Theater was crowded to the doors when His Grace spoke to a gathering of men.

At the luncheon, the Archbishop

spoke at length of the efforts being put forth by the United States to

into the war.

There was a common bond, he said,

between the two great English-speaking nations, a common bond of ideals and wisdom.

The two flags were the symbols of freedom throughout the world.

The awful battle which was

now being waged had opened the eyes

of the people of the United States to

the peril to which they were exposed.

In speaking of the new attitude toward the British Empire, he mentioned that while he was in Pennsylvania, for the first time in history, the Union Jack floated over the dome of the capitol. Turning to Canada's part in the war, the Archbishop said that the Old Country would never forget what the Dominion had done in the early days of the war and since. The present was a different war to any other which had ever been waged, and the issue at stake was a great spiritual one.

At the Sunday meeting, the chair was occupied by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, and the distinguished visitor was continually interrupted by enthusiastic applause at his patriotic utterances. On this occasion he spoke at length of the noble part which England had played in the war of nations. Although, he said, the contemptible little army of 125,000 men had disappeared, their spirit was still living in the spirit of the present army, of 7,500,000, of which number England had raised 60 per cent. To the British Navy was due the fact that some 13,000,000 men had been conveyed across the ocean with the loss of only 3000. The war would decide which spirit was to dominate the world, that of the Allies or that of a nation which thought it had a right to thrust its predominance in every part of the world.

Before the war was won, the people would have to show that they had a moral and spiritual understanding such as the crisis called for. It might be that victory would not come until they were spiritually ready for it.

At the present moment religion was the very essence of patriotism. Referring to Vimy Ridge, the speaker said that last summer, he had stood on the ridge, and he was able to see at a glance what Canada had won for civilization.

At the luncheon, among other distinguished people present were the Duke of Devonshire, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and several Cabinet ministers.

SHIP-FITTING PLANT
BUILT IN A MONTH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Within a month a ship-outfitting plant has been erected at Field's Point for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and by next Wednesday the project will be ready to help in the work of preparing the vessels to carry men and supplies overseas.

The buildings include a pipe and machine shop, where pipe cutting and machine work for the ships will be done, a compressor and chandlery building, which will store equipment for the ships and house the compressor plant installed to generate air for the power machines, and two large open storage buildings. There is a closed storage building, of the ordinary freight house type, where barometers, dishes, flags, gauges, clocks, compasses and other small equipment will be kept.

A closed building has been erected for storing paints and oils.

SOCIALISTS SING MARSEILLAISE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Under the folds of an American flag, a Socialist meeting in Chicago opened yesterday with the singing of the "Marseillaise." A number of secret service men were present, but did not interfere with the speakers, who confined their remarks to denunciation of the Kaiser, condemnation of recent lynching in Illinois, Ill., of an alleged disloyalist, and opposition to alleged government censorship. Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, who was to have addressed the meeting, did not appear.

ARRESTS IN DRAFT RAIDS

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Agents of the United States Department of Justice, aided by 700 men of the Home Guard, raided nearly 200 poolrooms and dance halls on Saturday night and arrested 1000 men of military age. They found 700 men without draft registration cards. Some were aliens. Some had left cards at home, but others had failed to register or return questionnaires. Many enlisted at once, and others will stand trial.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Industrial Peace Promised

NEW YORK GLOBE—The agreement signed by five representatives of capital and five representatives of labor for the settlement of industrial disputes during the war period represents as great a gain in a social way as it does in a military way. The right of men of labor to organize is universally recognized; the basic eight-hour day is recognized; women doing the work of men are to receive the pay of men; the right of all labor to a living wage is guaranteed. Here are four things for which labor has so long struggled. In return strikes and lockouts are not to occur, and in case of differences of opinion there is to be investigation and arbitration by a national board. Here is a treaty of peace in itself worth what the war has cost—the realization of the dream of labor since it became self-conscious. It is to be taken for granted that, like daylight saving, that which has begun in wartime will continue in peace time. This country will not return to the old, anarchic labor conditions. A great gain has been made. All the countries at war have been troubled by labor disputes. Unless there is a breach of faith we are not to have them. At a low estimate the industrial power of the country has been increased 10 per cent. Reading the joint report and digesting its contents, it is not impossible that this document will be forever remembered as the Magna Charta of labor.

Gardeners to Be Unhamped

PITTSBURGH POST—While the Government is doing its utmost to encourage the citizen to engage in the production of food, even on a small scale, there continue to be sown certain insidious seeds that have a strong tendency to discourage the movement. Most of the stories are ridiculous on their face, but in the excited state of the public mind they find lodgment and doubtless succeed in doing more or less harm. Some of them have to do with rumored rules to be established by the Food Administration, whereby the principal fruits of the gardener's toil will be snatched from him and commandeered at a low price. Others have it that restrictions are to be placed on the quantity of stuff a person will be permitted to can or preserve for his own use. Others vaguely hint at price-fixing that will prevent all chance of making a fair profit from ground sold on shares, for instance, or money put into seed and implements, etc. All these yarns are German propaganda, pure and simple. You may not get it from a German propagandist, it may be handed to you as hearsay by a loyal American neighbor, but rest assured it originated in a source that meant it to be harmful, and, if you listen to it and pass it along, you are engaged, though perhaps unconsciously, in disseminating enemy propaganda and furthering the cause of the Kaiser. The Food Administration desires it to be known that no onerous rules are to be established, no unreasonable restrictions imposed.

TREES FOR FRANCE

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—The offer of the State of Pennsylvania to reforest France, to replace with tree seedlings the woods destroyed by the terrible shell fire of the great battles that have been waged since the German invasion, will undoubtedly be most gratefully accepted by the French Government. In fact, France in the nature of things must look to America for this and much other aid in bringing about a restoration of conditions as they were before the war.

It is fortunate that this country has an abundance of the things France will require, tree seedlings for reforestation, lumber and other materials for the rebuilding of the towns and villages, farm machinery and equipment and various other supplies which can be secured in sufficient quantity in no other part of the world, and it is

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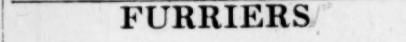
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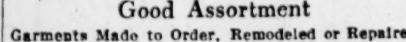
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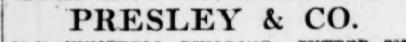
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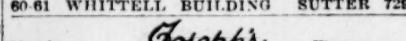
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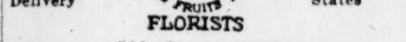
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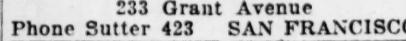
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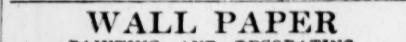
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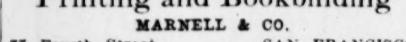
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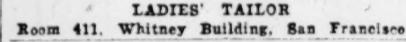
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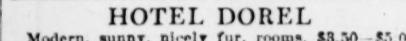
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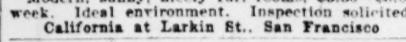
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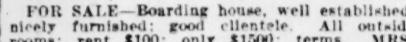
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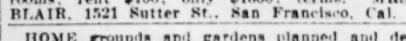
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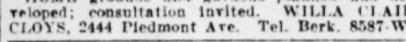
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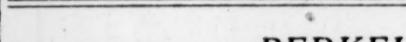
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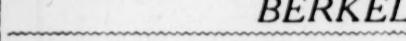
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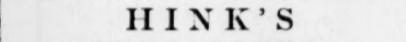
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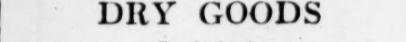
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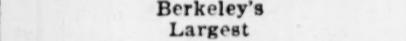
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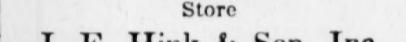
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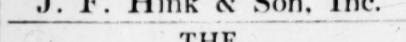
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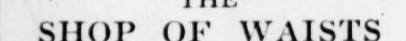
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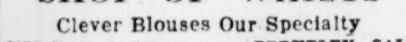
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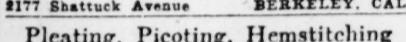
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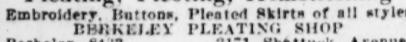
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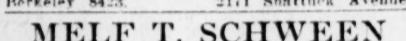
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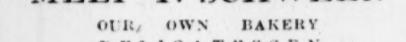
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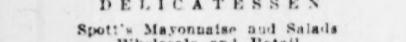
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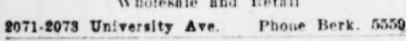
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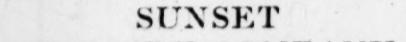
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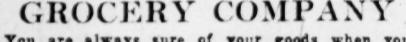
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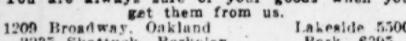
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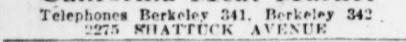
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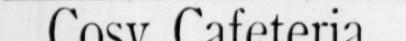
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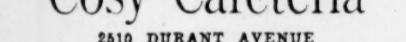
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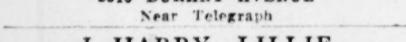
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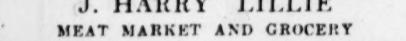
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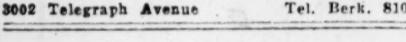
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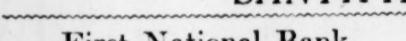
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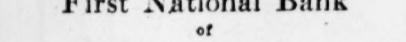
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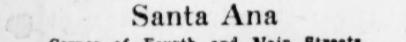
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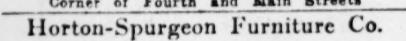
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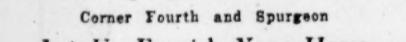
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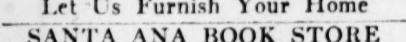
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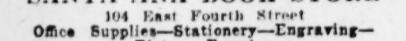
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

A small but determined revolution in the art of painting signalizes the Twentieth Century. Every one is agreed upon that. Some bemoan it, others extol it—that is the way of the world. This revolution did not begin precisely as the clock chimed midnight in 1899. For years it had been germinating. Cézanne, Van Gough, Gauguin were all Nineteenth Century men, and Picasso (cubist), and Matisse (elementalist) had thrown their tear-gas bombs some time before the Twentieth Century dawned. But the art historian who loves order, and delights in epochs, has decided that the new movement in art, called by some "The Purification of Painting," called by others "An Insult to Our Intelligence," shall be pigeonholed as belonging to the Twentieth Century.

The new movement is neither very good, nor very wicked, but it is on the side of the angels, because it belongs to growth. Extremists have debased it, and the horde of followers who are always on the scent for short cuts to notoriety have made it vulgar. But in spite of these disadvantages, the new movement remains vital, an opening avenue, because, au fond, it is a movement toward simplicity; it is an attempt to reach the heart of things by discarding the superfluities of decoration that follow the pursuit of art as representation; it is an attempt to uncover essentials in the intuitive search for expression.

Representation versus Expression—the actual lion as seen by Landseer versus the lion-like quality of the lion as expressed in a bas-relief by an ancient Assyrian sculptor. The actual horse, the actual tree and the horsemanship of the horse. In a word, the difference between the art of West and East.

The new movement in art in the West simply means that there has been a throw-back to the immemorial art of the East. Add to it color, frank, fine color, rhythm, with a fierce quest for elementalism, and you have, according to your temperament and training, something that is either "The Purification of Painting" or "An Insult to Our Intelligence."

The new is not better than the old. Its value is that it is an expression of the time in which we live. The superiority of the new over the old, or the old over the new lies in the caliber of the artist. If he be a man of genius, or approaching genius, he should be able to convince us that his way was right for him. A landscape by Giovanni Bellini, such a one as "St. Francis," in Mr. Frick's collection, is not worse nor better than a landscape by Constable, although Constable gives a much more faithful representation of nature. It is different. Bellini's landscape is better because he was a greater man than Constable. Neither is a picture by Bastien Lepage, who may be called the last of the old, better than a picture by Augustus John, who may be called the first of the new.

These two men can be taken as types of the two schools of Representation and Expression. Each is an outstanding figure, and the art of each is informed with that sanity which is dear to the heart of the historian. Neither is extreme, and yet neither has wavered from his conception of the thing seen. But there is this difference between them: Bastien Lepage painted his last picture in 1884; Augustus John is now at the most interesting stage of his career. He is the significant figure in British art, and although he has not yet been elected a member of the Royal Academy (the President should go to him with his hand), Augustus John has reached that rare distinction of being as popular with the public as with the connoisseur.

To say that Bastien Lepage is the last of the old "representation" method of painting, and Augustus John the first of the new "expression" method of painting may not be academically correct, but 'twill serve. It doubtless serves because at this moment there is an excellent opportunity to compare and contrast remarkable pictures by Bastien Lepage and Augustus John. If you stand in Room 21 of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, you will see on the wall facing you "Joan of Arc," by Bastien Lepage, painted in 1873; then turn your eyes little to the left, look through the doorway, and you will see Augustus John's "The Way Down to the Sea," painted in 1915. These two pictures do not coalesce. Why should they? They are statements of two periods in art, by two remarkable men, and it is our place to submit ourselves to accepting them as we accepted the automobile when it took the place of the family barouche.

The "Joan of Arc" is a large green picture, once, no doubt, a very lively green, but now dulled by nearly 40 years of exposure. The important part of the picture is the figure of Joan, a masterly statement of tense idealism, vigorously drawn. The head and the eyes are really the whole picture. All the rest is accessory—unwanted. But in Bastien's day—the period of Salon triumphs and huge competitive canvases—a painter had to tell his whole story, so we are given, in the background, vaporous, unconvincing representations of St. Michael and St. Catherine and a peasant's garden at Damvilles, where Bastien lived, nothing omitted, everything set down as it was, even to the arrangement for girding yarn, and the overturned stool. This is the art of representation which has existed in the West for centuries. This garden, painted as it was, is merely dull; it is without any decorative or rhythmic quality; all that matters in the picture is the tense idealism of Joan's face.

When the eyes turn from this to Augustus John's "The Way Down to the Sea," the observer is conscious of a shock, but to the right-minded and receptive it is a pleasurable shock. This blue picture called "The Way

Down to the Sea" is unlike anything else in the gallery—indeed, it, and pictures of its kind, should hang in a room by themselves. You cannot put very new wine into very old bottles, and it is unfair to hang it next to that vast and stupid "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which now looks vaster and stupider than ever.

Wherein lie the charm and the abiding interest of John's picture? Because it is a decoration; because it is in the tradition of the East, not of the West; because, if it does not altogether ignore that exacting third dimension called depth, it treats the fetish with a light hand. There is no harm in representation. Great men, such as Velasquez, have done it superbly, to the world's great gain, but when the mediocre painter has so little imagination and temperament that he can do no more than represent facts, you get nothing more than "Washington Crossing the Delaware" or, in a higher degree, Bastien Lepage's garden at Damvilles.

But this Augustus John has something more than the essential decorative quality. It has pure, unworried color, put on in sweeps of intense delight by one who had visualized the scene beforehand, and knew just what he was going to do. There are four fairly young and very statuesque women garbed in homemade blue, violet and yellow gowns, and a sunburst, naked child. They stand against the blue sky and the blue sea, and in the foreground are scarce, symbolic shrubs and flowers like those in pictures by Piero della Francesca.

Some people pause before this picture and snigger. That is because it is not like the "Way Down to the Sea" they know at Atlantic City or Coney Island, at Margate or Yarmouth. This scene is that of dreams, waking or sleeping, it is more convincing than the actual thing. Augustus John saw this scene in his visual imagination; he saw it in terms of color and rhythm, and he had the courage, and the natural instinct, to paint what his pictorial imagination saw.

Augustus John was a great draftsman from the first. He came slowly, and with difficulty, to the messy business of loading his canvas with oil color. He has never mastered the business. Probably he does not want to do so. He desires to go his own way and keep his freedom. That way he himself expressed some years ago when he and Orpen had an art school. Again and again he would say to his students, "Draw as well as ever you can and then decorate your drawing with a little color."

That is what he has done in "The Way Down to the Sea," but the note of color has become a bugle-call.

—Q. R.

NEW YORK IDEAS AND INDIVIDUALITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Ideas and moods of thought and vision, more or less out of the ordinary, are in the air, as April itself is. Individualities, even eccentric or pronounced ones, only half detach themselves from the general circumambient atmosphere. So there is a certain coency, even a hint of harmonious relationship, in various oddly assorted groups of pictures now in evidence, which are conventionally assumed to have no affiliations with one another or allegiance to any regularly ordained authority. The most modernistic, revolutionary artists, after all, are products of their time rather than its determining influences.

John Sloan, illustrator, etcher, painter—and president of the Society of Independent Artists, whose second annual exhibition will open April 20, in a tent on Riverside Drive—has a lively one-man show of the impressionistic persuasion at Kraushaar's, 260 Fifth Avenue. This, following nearly upon the George Luks display in the same gallery, completes the unusually impressive exploitation which the so-called New York school—headed by Robert Henri and George Bellows, and including Ernest Lawson and Randal Davey, whose most recent work is now on view at Montross'—has had this season.

As a painter of Greenwich Village scenes and types, Sloan occupies an enviable vantage ground. Jefferson Market, quaint-angled and towered, sinister in night shadows, bright and bustling with the stir of the elevated railway line by day, figures with due prominence. "Bleecker Street, Saturday Night," is saturated with more than local color. And speaking of light and color, the "Back Yards" with children and cats disporting among the snowdrifts, has some beautifully discriminated passages, such as the faint glint of sunshine on the high board boundary fence to which the indefinable abandon of the private hour, when, at the close of some momentous day, the worn but indefatigable President has sat down alone, not to rest, but to think. This is, in its exalted way, the people's "Father Abraham," the masterful great man with—

Another added attraction, in a totally different line, also at Knoedler's, is to be noted in the showing of portrait drawings in pastel and chalks, by Ruth H. Hammerslough, who comes from Washington with a record of rather uncommon achievement. She has a felicitous way with children, and, what is a more rare gift, knows how to group them in effective compositions, or portray them with their parents in unaffected naturalness. One of the elements of her success is a quick precision of touch, and a sure control which makes her inherently coarse-grained medium of color-tinted black and white capable of all sorts of subtle flexibility.

their assemblage of a score of oil paintings, water colors, embroideries and hook-work rugs, at the Daniel Galleries, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, than any other individual or one-pair show has had, of late. These two earnest and eager innovators, different in style and attitude of mind, though perhaps unconsciously ever drawing nearer to a common mode of expression, are nothing if not symbolic. But their symbolism interprets homely or simple themes in a naive, poetic way, always lavish in pure color, primitive in design, and as if reaching out for some practical crafts medium, such as weaving or other textile fabric, which shall have more real intrinsic purpose than a mere piece of paint-plastered canvas fenced around with a ponderous, gilded-timber frame. Some few of Mr. Zorach's paintings, latterly, are what may be called cubistic—not with a cryptic cubism at which one guess is as good as another and all beside the mark, but a delightful sort of cubism for babes, as plain as A, B, C. The "New England Farm" canvas, for instance, takes you all over the place, inside and out of the house and barn, simultaneously, also across-lots, with little peeps at the animals on the side. And there is that grayish-drab feeling, austere yet kindly, which somehow strikes just the chromatic note of plain living and high thinking. "The Forest," with its kaleidoscopic tree forms and broken bits of bright sunlight and dense green shade mingled, is a picture that nobody with the least susceptibility to pictorial images could misunderstand.

The golden-warm "Sunset," with shadow rays like the spokes of a wheel, through which one feels rather than sees the spectral figure of a bowed repose at the end of the day, is a bit more advanced, though deeply tender and appealing. Finally, the "Whip-poor-will" is pure abstraction, a lyrical ecstasy in rhythm and color—not unlike that which Keats dedicated to the nightingale, "singing of summer in full-throated ease." As for Marguerite Zorach's floral rhapsodies in aquarelle, they are wrought in flowers of the mythical fields of Enna rather than of the botanical textbooks. At the same time, their dreamy hues are distilled from nature by one who knows and loves the countryside garden.

While we are on the subject of the Zorachs' versatility of practical application, account must be taken of the "new art" stage scenery designed by William, first for the Provincetown amateurs, now utilized with rather startling effect by the Other Players in the little Bramhall Theater here. On the program of this museum-cabinet playhouse, by the way, is featured one Rihani, a "static" dancer whose original act can be depicted only by a crafty combination of the cubist and futurist methods. Such a hazardous combination, in all seriousness and with some not wholly unplausible results, Zorach has just effected in some unpublished color drawings. Here is an artist who augurs well for the immediate future, because he has the breadth, the bigness, the spirit of adventure to be required henceforth of our mural and architectural painters when they shall literally take their art "back to the wall."

Fantasies and Realities at Knoedler's
Mortimer Block, a Russian-Jewish boy of New York's teeming East Side ghetto, studied drawing for awhile at the National Academy School, without getting anywhere in particular. Then he cut loose from all instruction to learn painting by himself. A positive passion for color, and an instinctive inquisitive reaching out for both the acquisition and the expression of a broader view of life than his desultory education thus far afforded him, pushed him on. Supporting himself by running a news stand in the basement of a Harlem stationery store, he fairly reigned in imaginary landscapes and romantic castles, paying with bodily privation for his gorgeous feasts of fancy. It took him the better part of a decade to get results in any serious presentable shape. Even now the glowing canvases in the exhibition which Mrs. Albert Stern has fostered in the upstairs galleries at Knoedler's are not marked by technical finish or surface refinement. But they are rich and robust in other and more essential regards. They are flushed over with the magic lights of youthful fancy. Better, no doubt, that Block should paint now, as best he can, such pictures as "The War Bride," "The Dawn of a New Day," "The Temple of Peace" and "Castle of the First King of Poland," than wait through long scholastic years for the craft to develop while the vision fades.

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GIFT TO PRESIDENT WILSON
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A war painting, "On Guard for Liberty," by J. Berne Bellecour, is to be presented to President Wilson on behalf of the French Government through a special mission headed by William Sandoz. The picture shows a French poilu standing guard over the prostrate Prussian eagle, with the American army advancing from the background.

What impression do you derive from this experience as to the present outlook of American sculpture?" Mr. French's visitor ventured. "Now, that is the very question that Mrs. Herbert Adams asked me, when she was writing the article in the Museum Bulletin. All I can say in

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH'S "LINCOLN"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Daniel Chester French stood in the pale spring sunlight that seeped through the north sky window of his studio, and looked at his visitor with something like an air of perplexity.

The deep-browed "Emerson" smiled benignly; the Trask memorial "Spirit of Life" stood poised on tiptoe as if about to soar from her pedestal; while many a grave portrait, delicate bas-relief or fairylike figurine in bronze, marble or clay seemed alive and sentient in shadowy nooks and alcoves. And enthroned above all, dominating all, was "Lincoln"—the seated Lincoln, as war President, which in colossal enlargement will be classically enshrined, like Pallas Athene in the antique Parthenon, within the many-columned memorial temple about to rise by the banks of the Potomac at Washington. Besides the seated Lincoln, and a heroic-sized head of the same, made in order to gauge the effect of the completed statue when placed in its final destination, there was another standing figure, commemorating the Gettysburg speech, which was unveiled at Lincoln, Neb., in 1913.

It was upon such works as these, epitomizing a splendidly productive career, perhaps not even yet at its zenith, that the sculptor looked around, almost appealingly, as if he would have said: "Yes, I must have done these things. But how can I explain them?"

But it was not a question of that, neither of any comparison whatsoever with anybody else's statue of Lincoln, or controversy bent. All that The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent wanted was a private first view of the most interesting piece of public-commissioned, monumental sculpture approaching achievement in America today, by our foremost contemporary sculptor.

"Here it is," he said, quietly drawing aside the screen that partitioned off a raised platform, occupied by the plaster model of the seated Lincoln, and, modestly crouching in the background, the graceful figure of a woman with a mirror, symbolizing "Memory."

"It is fortunate that you came today," he continued, "for I have finished with the 'Lincoln' model, and it goes away tomorrow. Nothing more will be seen of it in this shape. We don't want it to be an old story when the memorial shall be ready for dedication.

"How do I feel in regard to the work? Why—oh, I don't know. Of course I have been deeply interested. I have lived long with the idea, and I have tried my best to execute the commission satisfactorily. The design is practically unchanged from my first conception of it, as you may see by the several progressive models, including the original small sketch. As to my authority for the likeness—well, I can only say that we all have our inner consciousness of how Lincoln must have looked, or ought to have looked, and this represents mine. It is based to some extent, but not altogether, on Volk's life mask. There are plenty of good photographs of Lincoln as war President. Those generally accepted, as the standard portraits, for that period at least, show him with the familiar short and rather bushy beard. Therefore, I have chosen the bearded face, both for the Nebraska memorial and for the New York 'Gettysburg' figure."

Every one who knows French is aware that personally he is modest and quiet-spoken, putting his rhetorical and demonstrative force into his art and not into the ordinary everyday intercourse with his fellow beings—quite the reverse of some artists' procedure. He lets his sculptures talk for him. That is what the "Lincoln" did, as the visitor contemplated it with emotions of awe and sympathy, during the desultory conversation summarized in the foregoing. What he had said concerned merely the externals of the great piece of statutory before us.

Lincoln is shown seated in a capacious chair, the arms of which are the fasces of his high executive office. The dress is careful and dignified, yet with the indefinable abandon of the private hour, when, at the close of some momentous day, the worn but indefatigable President has sat down alone, not to rest, but to think. This is, in its exalted way, the people's "Father Abraham," the masterful great man with—

A will whose strong aid warriors came to ask,
A heart that melted at a woman's tear:

Indeed, you can see in fancy those homely, careworn features suddenly breaking into a humorous smile, as something "reminded him of a little story."

Mr. French, on his part, showed not the least disposition to make this a talking interview, until the subject was changed to the American sculpture exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. Even then he took refuge in spacious generalities—necessarily, perhaps, because as chairman of the trustees' committee on selection and arrangement, in association with his brother sculptors, Messrs. Herbert Adams, James E. Fraser and Adolf A. Weinman, he has devoted several months' ardent efforts to this realization of a long cherished dream looking to the foundation of a permanent native Sculpture Salon similar in scope and significance to that of the Luxembourg in Paris.

"What impression do you derive from this experience as to the present outlook of American sculpture?" Mr. French's visitor ventured.

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Mrs. Herbert Adams asked me, when

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answer is, see for yourself. We have assembled nearly a hundred works representing as adequately as possible some important women, and some important women as well, in present-day American sculpture—especially the sort that is coming more and more into evidence as a part of our public life, and in our homes. And this collection is to be essentially a permanent proposition, with now and again some piece withdrawn and a new one substituted. It is likely to be popular as well as permanent."

An eminent safe prediction: French's own contribution—and a more popular selection could hardly have been made, if he is to be represented by a single piece—is his well-known early work, "The Angel of Death and the Sculptor." It is richly imaginative and moving. One might call it Bryant's "Thanatopsis" carved in marble.

George Grey Barnard's "Woman" gives a feeling of serene exaltation which one can hardly deny. Andrew O'Connor's "1898—Worcester," a stalwart young soldier of the Spanish War, is an enabling reminder of the martial spirit of today; while "The Virgin" reveals another side of this gifted sculptor's mind. Edith Wood Burroughs' "On the Threshold," Karl Bitter's blithe and breezy "Goose Girl," Solon Borglum's heroically conceived statuette of the youthful "Washington, 1753," Frank Duveneck's beautiful recumbent statue of Mrs. Duveneck, from Florence, Charles Grafly's portrait bust of Duveneck himself, Charles Keck's superb, legendary-looking "Elmer Vedder," Anna Vaughn Hyatt's equestrian "Jeanne d'Arc," also her magnificently feline "Reaching Panther," Weinman's poetic "Descending Night," Paul Manship's ever delightful "Dancer and Gazelles," together with numerous other animal and bird humoresques and fountain fancies—these are things which may be cited to give an idea of the comprehensive Sculpture Salon which we owe to the initiative of Daniel Chester French. It sets a new mark as a conservative modern exhibition in its kind—conservative enough to include reminiscences of J. Q. A. Ward, Erastus Dow Palmer, and Dr. William Rimmer, as an effective background for the forward-looking modernity of Charles Cary Rumsey, Sherry Fry, Mario Koenig, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Janet Scudder, Brenda Putnam, Malvina Hoffman, and the rest of the accomplished contemporaries.

It was upon such works as these, epitomizing a splendidly productive career, perhaps not even yet at its zenith, that the sculptor looked around, almost appealingly, as if he would have said: "Yes, I must have done these things. But how can I explain them?"

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THE HOME FORUM

Matter

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE would believe in matter if he knew how to escape from the conclusions of the physical senses. One accepts matter because it seems so inevitable, so necessary to existence. Now the reality of matter to a man's belief is in proportion to the strength of that belief. To the ordinary man matter seems real and of prime importance; to the material scientist or philosopher matter is a much misunderstood theory, but to the man of spiritual understanding, whom Christ Jesus exemplified, matter is a nonentity or, as Mrs. Eddy states the case with the most exact finality: "Matter is an error of statement" (*Science and Health*, p. 277).

Now it is evident at a glance that from the viewpoint which Christ Jesus represented, to the opinion of the ordinary man, we have differing degrees of understanding in which matter's importance begins, for instance, in the consciousness of such man as our Master, with zero, and ends, in the estimation of the man of the world, with a belief in matter's infinitude. Somewhere between these extremes every man's concept of matter will be found. It is also easy to see that the man in whose estimation matter has the greatest importance, will be subjected the most to so-called material conditions,—to pleasure or pain, sin, disease, and death. Therefore, wisely indeed Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 369 of *Science and Health*: "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master."

From the very beginning, when mankind recognized faintly that matter was not what the physical senses claimed it to be, that is, that it made some difference in a man's life as to what he believed or understood about matter, humanity has attempted to overcome matter with mortal mind, which is itself material. In other words, matter is asked to yield to matter. This struggle, going on with-

cut spiritual understanding, has brought forth such extremes in human experience as the ascetic and his opposite, the debauchee. It may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless, that of these types asceticism claims by far the greater number of votaries because it has deceived so many people into believing that in this way actual dominion over the physical senses is gained. But the ascetic idolizes matter fully as much as the debauchee, because the latter needs only a few experiences to prove to him that matter has no genuine pleasure to offer, and that the reaction is always out of all proportion to any so-called enjoyment obtained. The ascetic, on the other hand, enthrones within his material understanding, if one may use such a term for spiritual ignorance, the one material belief which of all others hinders most in gaining a true sense of the unreality of matter, namely, human or self-will; his god is will-power.

Plainly, then, the ascetic and the debauchee worship materiality, hence they are idolaters, but of the two the latter may be nearer the kingdom of heaven, or the overcoming of a false sense of substance in matter, than the former, even as Christ Jesus indicated when he said to the priests and elders with all their rigid fasting and observance of mortal mind traditions: "Verily I say unto you, that the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you" (*Science and Health*, p. 242).

If the devil (evil) were a reality, as so many people seem to believe, he would have to fight for reality in matter, for matter alone sustains all the beliefs and theories which the devil (evil) needs to carry on his suppositional business. It makes no difference what sins, what revelings or what suffering is mentioned, all are found in matter. Extract matter from them and they are gone. Now if the devil (evil) and matter are necessary concomitants, it is perfectly plain that one is just as temporal as the other,—the carnal or mortal mind is just as fleeting and erroneous as its beliefs. Thus it is that the devil (evil), knoweth that his time is short. The liberation, then, from the false rule of matter is found in overcoming mortal mind through the understanding and application of Christian Science. Because Christian Science brings about this liberation, through an acknowledgment that God is All-in-all, that Spirit is the only substance, and that there is and can be but one Mind, if God is Mind and is infinite, the human mind or will-power has no place in the transaction at all, except to give up to the will of God, which is always good. Mortal mind being ignorant of Spirit would enthrone the ascetic, that is, to say, the Pharisee, rather than the Christ, but in Science we learn to give up to the divine will and thus enthrone the Mind which was in Christ Jesus. In this Mind, as has already been intimated, matter sets its possessive impress upon the landscape.

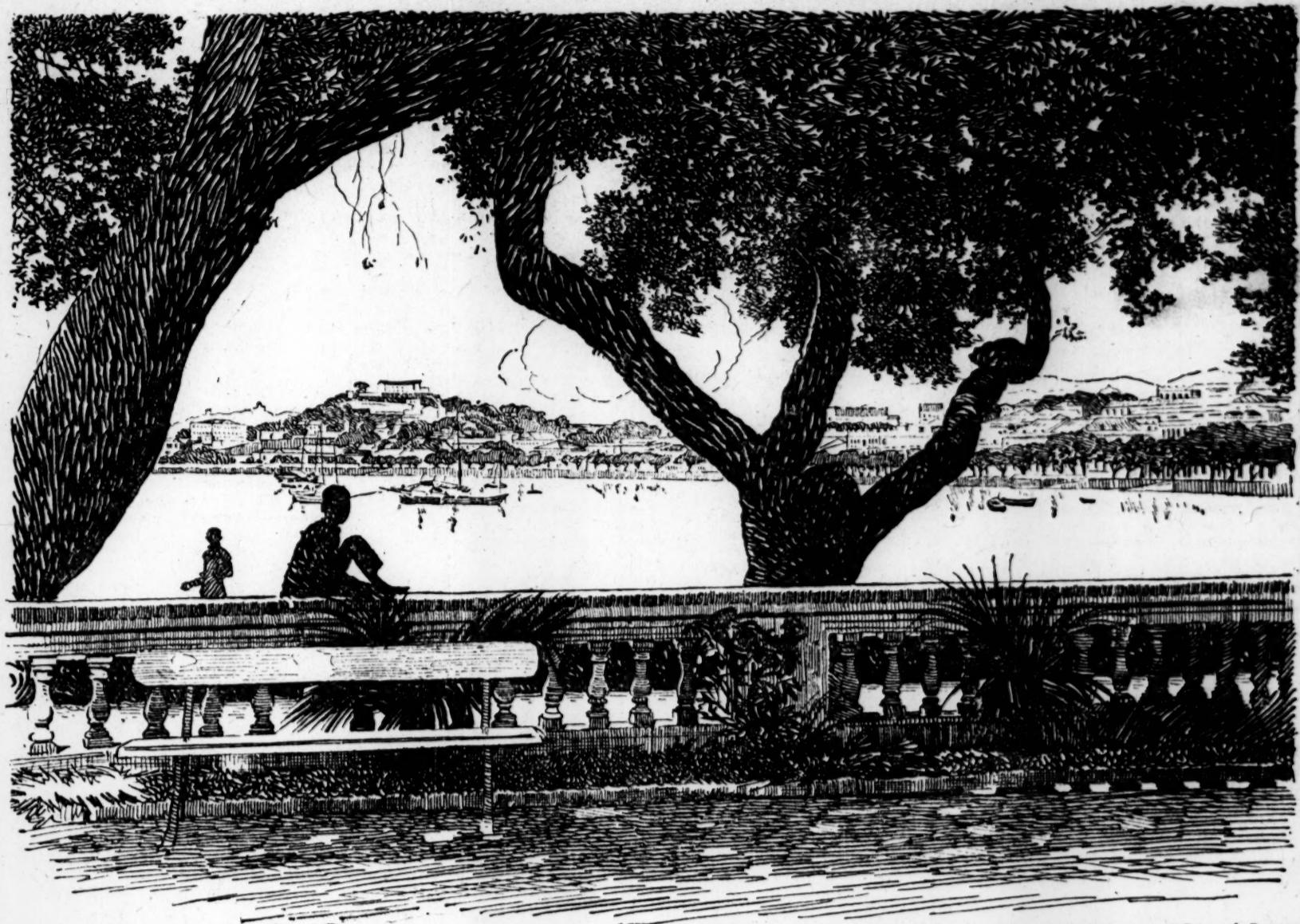
"This thing William Chase did with the sand-hills of Shinnecock. He scorned the picture that told a story; nevertheless he did more than present a fine bit of technical painting in his Shinnecock landscapes, for he was able to lead the imagination over the lonely road winding through the sand-dunes to the sea and make one feel the wide sweep of the wind across the mors.

In the same way he has placed his children in the Shinnecock landscape, pink-ribboned and red-capped, in a perpetual summer-time."

"Surrounded by bay, sweetfern, and vivid patches of butterfly-weed, Chase's house is set in the midst, as it were, of one of his own landscapes, its nearest neighbor on a distant hill top. On one side lies the ocean in vista, on the other Peconic Bay. The water is not near enough to be heard except in storm; its place is decorative rather than intimate. Indeed, it would seem as if house and studio must have been designed to make pictures from within, for every window and doorway frames a composition. The studio, built a few steps below the level of the house floor, is a part of the house, yet shut off from it in such a way that intrusion was impossible. There some of Chase's best work was done—fish pictures, interiors, and kimono portraits.

"The sky, which so impresses itself upon the imagination in those wide Shinnecock spaces, always strongly compelled Chase's painting impulse. Some days he spent hours at his wide studio window simply painting the changing clouds, veritable sky studies."

"A Freedom That Shall Be
For in faint undertones of melody
Through those contentious discords
Clear doth flow
The music of a freedom that shall be."
—Vida D. Scudder.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newman, and Brown & Dawson

The Harbor of Macao

Gem of the Orient, earth and open sea—
Macao: that in thy lap and on thy breast
Hast gathered beauties all the loveliest
O'er which the sun smiles in his majesty.—Bowring.

So quoting, in his book on China, T. Hodgson Liddell advises travelers not to fail to visit Macao, which was settled by the Portuguese in 1557, being probably the earliest European settlement in China, and is now held as a colonial possession by Portugal.

Passing lightly over the history of Macao as a slave-trading center, until 1874, when the trade was abolished, and over some other dark phases which still obtain, he says:

"For all this, Macao is a fair place to look at and dream over; and it is a pleasant task to let one's thoughts go back to days when, in 1568, Louis de Camoens, prince of poets of his time, was exiled here as Portuguese Governor of the Fort, for writing a satire on the Portuguese officials at Goa, exposing their corruption. His memory is kept green by the grotto which bears his name, and here he is said to have composed at least part of his 'Lusiad'; and probably in this peaceful retreat he passed the happiest times of his adventurous life."

Gorse of Bright Gold

Gorse of bright gold,
With nutty fragrance strewing the cool air
From off the hill,
In spears of greenery stoled,
And primroses with steadfast eyes,
and fair.
My heart's cup you do fill
With gladness, so unplucked you shall
remain in leafy fold.

—Henrietta A. Huxley.

If Gray Saw Blue Hills He Called Them Blue

"Great poetry is never self-conscious; however carefully it may be wrought, the care is a concession to the poet's desire to express fully the thing that he has discovered, and not to his sense of propriety. The profoundest imaginative truth in poetry is often embodied in an utterance quite unable to bear examination by common standards of fact. A level-headed lawyer who carried truth in a nutshell, reading Shelley's 'Skylark,' came to the phrase 'Thou scion of the ground.' 'Nonsense,' he exclaimed, 'the bird makes its nest on the ground.' The besetting sin of the temper in poetry for which Pope stood was precisely this self-consciousness, this distrust of poetic truth, this fear of the ridiculous." John Drinkwater writes in "Prose Papers." "So that Pope, looking out on to distant hills and seeing

that they were blue, was troubled. He knew that they were really green or brown, in any case not blue. And then he began to doubt whether even in appearance they were quite blue after all, and finally suppressed the poem that was in him and wrote:

"There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend."

Propriety was unoffended, and we were given an epitome in one line of the twist that did so much to vitalize the poetry of the age."

Thomas Gray, who was born when Pope was twenty-eight years old, arrests particular attention in the course of English poetry because he was the first man of importance to revolt against the formalism of the poets of the age in which he was born. The distinction was shared by Collins, who heralded the great romantic re-

vival with a note of purer poetry than that of the poet who is more widely known, but the two men were working independently to the same end. . . . Gray's habitual outlook upon the world was rather of the scholarly observer than that of the creative seer, but he had moments of genuinely imaginative vision, and his instinct impelled him to allow these free and not unadventurous expression. Lyrical verse during the hundred years that followed him attained a variety and color that would have seemed even to his independent mind the merest vagary and licentiousness; but in his rather formally constructed odes, and even in the simple stanzas of the 'Elegy,' he made a definite and memorable departure from the risidity that was threatening to deprive poetry of all its suppleness and finer expression. In his diction he was unable to escape with any certainty from the constraint of his age. . . . But there are scattered through his small volume of work many instances of the poet's determination to express himself completely and with indifference to current standards. He could rival Pope himself on occasion in precision and the sublimation of mere reason. . . . But he could also reach true dignity of style, a thing new to his time:

"Nor the pride, nor ample pinion
That the Theban Eagle bear,
Sailing with supreme dominion
Thro' the azure deep of air."

"In gallant trim the gilded vessel
goes;
Youth on the prow and Pleasure at
the helm."

are notes for which he could find no example among his contemporaries, save Collins. And he could, further, touch the pure simplicity of manner that he found discredited and rejected in the practice of the men that were then accepted as controllers of taste, and is yet the highest triumph of the poet's expression. He did this not only in such isolated passages as:

"The meaneest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the
gale,

The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise,"

but also, with very few lapses throughout a whole poem. The "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" has the distinction of being one of the few excellent poems in the language that are really popular."

"Gray had not a particularly rich imagination, but he was willing at times to allow what imaginative faculty he had free play. His power of vision was not of the highest, but in his more inspired moments he was careful to allow nothing to come between his vision and the thing seen. It has been charged against him that 'he never spoke out.' The criticism would not seem to be well considered. He did not, it is true, speak often, and he sometimes spoke without conviction. But it is not the least of his distinctions that at other times, when he was really moved to follow the guidance of his instinct, he was one of two men in his age who did speak out. He was not afraid to put on record the evidence of his imagination. If Gray saw blue hills he called them blue and not blueish."

SCIENCE
AND
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the Scriptures

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The Season Is Near St. Peter's Day

about eight miles, and end where the forests and the villages begin. The villages cannot be built nearer the river on account of the floods. In July this district is covered with a rich crop of grass, in which the peasant children can be concealed as in wood. A thousand sweet-smelling flowers and plants pour forth their fragrance into the evening air. In sultry noon tide this variegated flowery sea appears to heave and overflow from end to end, though no freeze makes a stalk tremble. Hither, at St. Peter's tide, flock the peasants of the surrounding villages, with a crowd of haymakers hired at this blessed season by the inhabitants of Komarach Gov, Bolstov, Azow, and others. Among this simple folk the hay harvest is a festival. All appear there in full Sunday costume. If you could collect all the bright red skirts, handkerchiefs, and many-colored shirts and trimmings which appear in hay time you might cover the country for fifty miles around.

"In some places the banks retreat, forming an amphitheater with rich pasture, adorned by a few patriarchal oaks, under whose shade the cattle of the neighboring village seek shelter." There is a season of the year, the writer continues, when the meadows are more beautiful and varied than the high cliffs opposite. This season is near St. Peter's Day. I must mention in passing that these meadows form a tract as big as ten small German duches; they form an unbroken ribbon winding through several provinces—in a word, they extend as far as the river Oka itself. In breadth these meadows extend on an average

about eight miles, and end where the forests and the villages begin. The villages cannot be built nearer the river on account of the floods. In July this district is covered with a rich crop of grass, in which the peasant children can be concealed as in wood. A thousand sweet-smelling flowers and plants pour forth their fragrance into the evening air. In sultry noon tide this variegated flowery sea appears to heave and overflow from end to end, though no freeze makes a stalk tremble. Hither, at St. Peter's tide, flock the peasants of the surrounding villages, with a crowd of haymakers hired at this blessed season by the inhabitants of Komarach Gov, Bolstov, Azow, and others. Among this simple folk the hay harvest is a festival. All appear there in full Sunday costume. If you could collect all the bright red skirts, handkerchiefs, and many-colored shirts and trimmings which appear in hay time you might cover the country for fifty miles around.

"The people come in bands, whole families together. Each group sets

by its own carts, its own caldron. For three weeks the place is alive with at least a thousand persons camping here. You look up at night from the cliffs toward the meadows of the opposite shore, and you see the brushwood fires twinkling like stars as far away as the horizon. When the sun rises the meadows are a scene of activity and animation. The line of haymakers stretches out, and the scythes sweep on with harmonious sound; they march on toward the river, laying low to right and left great swathes of rich grass, mingled with clover, sweet sanfoin, and a hundred other flowers. While the men mow, the women and children follow to toss the hay with their forks, and heap it up into cocks; this goes on for a fortnight, and the while you enjoy the holiday feeling, you love the meadows, the hum of talk and song of a thousand voices rising from them in what appears to be a great family festival. When night has gone and the fires are extinguished, and dawn begins to light in the east, and the silver crescent of the moon is vanishing on the horizon, the songs are yet not silenced, they seem as endless as the vast space around; they resound maybe to far-off provinces, are caught up perchance by haymakers on the shores of the Volga, and carried as far as the Caspian Sea."

The Point of Spring

"Twas that sweet moment of the year
When first the season's hopes appear,
When through black boughs of winter
seen

Spring shimmers in a gauze of green. . . .

And like a fountain pulsing strong
Larks towered and dropped on jets of song;

Nodded beneath the sheltering hill
In the low breeze the daffodil,

The maize hung on its Autumn fringe,

Rude Winter brought his snow;

And still the settler labored there,

His shout and whistle woke the air

As cheerily he plied His garden spade, or drove his share

Through those sun-hiding bowers, Along the hillock's side. . . .

—Alfred B. Street.

—T. Herbert Warren.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918

EDITORIALS

The World's Disillusionment

SATURDAY was the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the Great War. It was kept by the launching of the new Liberty Loan, the huge loan by which the United States is keeping the President's promise to pledge all its resources for the victory of democracy over a military autocracy. From Dan to Beersheba, from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande, there has arisen just one note of determination to see the struggle through. The awakening of the United States to what has been going on in Europe for the last three and a half years may have been slow, but it has come with the reverberation of an earthquake. With the whole breadth of the Atlantic rolling between them and Europe, and with the traditional policy of not interesting themselves in the affairs of the other hemisphere for a guide, the merchants of the East, the farmers of the Middle West, the planters of the South, and the fruitgrowers of the West failed, for a long time, to understand what the German attack on Serbia really portended. The financiers of the East, as the men most closely in touch with Europe, were amongst the earliest to comprehend. Men like Mr. Roosevelt, with a personal knowledge of European politics, understood from the first. But the country itself had no suspicion of the fact, so well known in London, in Paris, in Rome, even in St. Petersburg, of what Mr. Wilson meant, when, speaking at the great celebration on Saturday night, in Baltimore, he declared that in the program of the Prussian drill-master, "our ideals, the ideals of justice, of humanity, and liberty, the principles of the very self-determination of nations, upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part."

Mr. Wilson's immense responsibility has made him a cautious guardian of the nation's destinies. Whatever he may have thought from the beginning, he has been forced to realize that the country possessed neither his knowledge of diplomatic facts nor his political foresight. It is doubtful if an earlier declaration of war would have been advisable, much less safe. Even when it came it found a large section of the country bound hand and foot with the ropes of German suggestion. For years those ropes had been stretched and wound, in the mental rope walks of Prussia. Why, otherwise, in a night, so to speak, did half the nations of the world turn their backs on their own institutions and their own ideals to accept those of kultur? Why did German efficiency, based, in the very nature of things, on the surrender of the judgment of the many to the one, and illustrated in the pitiless discipline of the hive, begin to take the place of the old methods of national freedom? That efficiency separated from the command of the Prussian drill-master could never be a success, and so the world gradually glided into a state of international socialism, which, when it came to the point of rupture, found the Prussian Socialist, as Herr Bebel had always warned it, shouldering his musket at the command of the junker, prepared and ready to devastate the lands and cities of the kamerads of any other country.

No matter where you turn the story of the last generation is the same. Why does the civilized world turn toward an industrial insurance policy, intended for no other purpose than to keep the worker under control, by substituting a fixed payment to him for his ability to make his own terms in the market? When socialism fell under the glamour of autocratic suggestion, and tended itself to autocracy, it was not to be wondered that capital found its reply in a similar suggestion and a similar policy. What the German Army became as a model, at one end of the pole of human thought, German music became at the other end. Why was Italy with its traditions suddenly forgotten by Europe, and dismissed as something of no account? And why did the German school become the only school? The answer is exceedingly simple. Music, like everything else, is an expression of thought, but it is more superficially a result of thought than are steel rails. Therefore human thought was readily persuaded to accept the suggestion which practically amounted to the declaration that there was no music but that of Germany, and that Wagner was the prophet of the Fatherland.

What the outbreak of the Great War was intended for was to rivet all these suggestions more completely on the human consciousness by a military campaign which was to cast into the shade the triumphal marches of an Alexander, a Genghis Khan, or a Timur. Frederick the Great put it into a single line when he justified the tearing of Silesia from Austria by the words, "the troops have received their orders." Yet this very Austria, outraged by the conquest of Silesia, humiliated in the battle of Sadowa, and compelled to see the German hegemony pass from the Hapsburgs to the Hohenzollerns, is today roped to the wheels of the Prussian war chariot by nothing but the steel fetters of mental domination. Schleswig-Holstein, torn from Denmark, marches in the Prussian ranks, where Hanover, brought within the circle at the point of the bayonet, and with its King ejected from his throne, marches too. Yet the court of Denmark is suspected with the court of Holland of looking with anything but displeasure in the direction of a new Sedan, because, as a great English diplomatist said, privately, not long ago, with the exception of the democratic court of St. James, hardly a petty ruler on the Continent but sees his gill throne supported solely by German bayonets. The court of Sweden is in almost open conflict with the Swedish democracy, now that the danger of Russia has been disposed of. Three times the King of Greece set aside the vote of his people in national elections, in order to place that people at the disposal of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser; yet thousands of people, free in the security of the liberty of the United States, talked of the outrage on Greek liberties, when King Constantine made the

Serbian treaty a scrap of paper, and the Allies in self-defense occupied Salonika.

But now the disillusionment has come. The brutal disregard of the Russian treaty, the devastation of northern France, the discovery of the network of espionage enveloping the whole world, civilized or uncivilized, appears to have broken the mesmeric dream in which a large portion of it was sleeping. The German people have been as much mesmerized as the people of other countries in all that, for the last century, has been taking place. But the power of suggestion is breaking daily. The full significance of the German program is bursting upon the world. The Hohenzollern, like the Bourbon before him, the Mughal before him, the Tatar before him, and the Greek before him, has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. He dreamed, as Mr. Wilson truly said, of an empire which would "ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East." He failed to read the lesson of history, that the mills of Principle grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. The epitaph of that tremendous sentence is written over the graves of Alexander, of Genghis Khan, and of Timur. But could that program have been carried out, Mr. Wilson truly told his hearers, on Saturday night, "everything that America has lived for, and loved, and grown great to vindicate and to bring to a glorious realization, would have fallen into utter ruin, and the gates of mercy would have been once more pitilessly shut upon mankind." That is what Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Monsieur Poincaré realized in the terrible hours of the late summer of 1914. That is why the United Kingdom went into the war side by side with the democracy of France and the autocracy of Russia, and that is what France and England have been fighting for side by side from Mons to the Marne, and from Verdun to Vimy Ridge. That is what has brought the free men of Australia, the free men of Canada, and the free men of South Africa over the oceans in thousands. And that is what has made Jan Smuts, the man who fought against the United Kingdom in the Boer War, almost the most vitalizing element in the British Empire today, in his admiration for the effort of the Empire, in the tremendous struggle it has waged during the past week, in the determination to prevent Germany from crushing the world's liberties by sheer weight of numbers.

The disillusionment, the utter disillusionment as to German motives and acts, of which the President spoke on Saturday, has come. And it has come because the bonds of suggestion, tied with all the efficiency of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, are straining, cracking, and breaking from the Golden Gate to the banks of the great river, the River Euphrates.

Finland's Independence

FINLAND, after centuries of political effacement, first by Sweden and then by Russia, is apparently again mistress in her own house. Let it be said, to the credit of Mr. Bronstein and Mr. Ulianoff, that the hand of the Bolshevik was freely extended to her when she announced her independence of Russia. The change of front is remarkable. Time was when Russia would have considered the loss of Finland as a serious blow. She claimed that the country was necessary to her for reasons of strategy. But her willful abandonment of the Baltic Provinces to Germany puts an effective end to a heartlessly selfish policy which has kept many a nation in the chains of servitude. Finland is thus the first happy augury of the ultimate attainment of one of the great objects of the war, the right of hitherto oppressed or dependent nations to self-determination of their own destinies. Delegates from the newly fledged nation have, it is understood, won recognition from the European powers, and are now in the United States for the purpose of receiving the diplomatic cachet of nationhood at Washington. Even the hand of Germany has been extended to her, actuated, however, as one may readily guess, by the same motives which induced her to accept President Wilson's proposals for a League of Nations. On that occasion she not only gave her approval, but declared that she would be quite willing to place herself at the head of the league.

Germany, in fact, felt so cordial a desire to protect Finland's independence against all comers that she at once proceeded to put her generous protective impulses into practice by occupying the Aland Islands. These islands are of immense strategic value. They lie between the Finnish and Swedish coasts and guard the entrance to both the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. The question of their occupation is vital not merely to Finland but also to Sweden. Now the latter country was apparently content, so long as the islands were distinctly Russian and Russia kept to her compact, that they should not be fortified. The inhabitants were largely of Swedish stock, and seemed to be in no more danger of Russification than the Finns themselves. But when the war broke out, Russia proceeded to place forts upon the islands. Sweden protested, and sent a little army to act as a gendarmerie. These men were still in occupation when the German forces arrived, and Sweden had perforce to bow down before the right of German might, and to see her trade between Stockholm and her long line of coast on the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia completely at the mercy of the newcomer. The latest news announces that Germany is pouring her troops on to the mainland of Finland.

The plain lesson of this paternal consideration for Finland is that she is by no means out of the wood. She is fairly beset by all three of her big neighbors. Though Russia has helped her to freedom in a genuine desire to put an end to the Russia of the Tzars, there is no hiding the fact that a hostile or alienated Finland will be a serious problem for Russia, when she comes to her political senses. Finland's shores run to within a few miles of Petrograd, and completely control the exit into the Baltic from the gulf. The opposite shores are in the hands of Germany. The latter is her avowed enemy; the Finn has neither racial nor political affinities with her. Thus the Russia of tomorrow will be confined within narrower bounds than those which Peter the Great left, and she will be compelled to make desperate efforts to recover the control of the gulf, the present Russian

shores of which have been converted into an enclave. Finland, in the meantime, has imitative forces, both Swedish and Germanic, working to her undoing within her own borders. It is more than ever clear, however, that the real enemy of Finland is not so much Sweden as Germany. The new nation is clearly within the Germanic ring fence, and one duty of the Allies at the peace conference will be to see, not only that Germany's grip is taken off Finland, but that her independence and nationhood shall not be assailed.

Suffrage and Drink

FOURTEEN legislatures, eleven in regular and three in special session, have met since the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution was submitted to the states by Congress, and eleven of the fourteen have ratified. It is far from being settled that New York will not make the twelfth. Whether it does or not, the percentage almost certainly assures a dry nation as soon as the legislatures of 1919 shall have opportunity to pass upon the proposition. Five of the eleven states have been accounted wet.

A strange thing, however, occurred in Arkansas a year ago. This was the first of the southern states to make any concession to equal suffrage. It could not, without amending its constitution, grant full suffrage to women, but it went as far as its organic law permitted. That is, it granted the right of voting in the primary election for all local and state officers, for members of the Legislature, for members of Congress, and for presidential electors, to women. Arkansas is a one-party State, and a nomination on the Democratic ticket is, almost invariably, tantamount to an election, so that, in being privileged to vote on nomination, the Arkansas women really have a broader scope for the exercise of the franchise than have the women of Illinois. Last month Texas, which is more southern than Arkansas, enacted a similar law, and this is very important as indicating a new tendency on the part of states that have formerly been solidly against suffrage.

This tendency will undoubtedly be reflected in the House of Representatives at Washington, which now has in hand the matter of submitting the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, and the suffrage managers have reason, because of this fact, to be more confident of an early and favorable decision than ever before. There is no purely domestic question of greater moment than this now awaiting decision in the United States. With the future of prohibition practically assured, the submission of the equal suffrage amendment becomes an urgent necessity, if for no other reason than that its proper disposition will remove from the political as well as the legislative arena a question that is now, as it has long been, the source of unnecessary and unprofitable controversy and contention. There are many and better reasons why political equality should be granted women in the United States, but, considering the present situation, this ought to be sufficiently cogent to convince thoughtful people of the need of prompt and positive action.

If women in the United States are ever to be granted a full measure of justice, now, when men are striving to preserve old, and to establish new and higher, standards of morals and equity, is the time.

Mules

THE war is teaching the world a great lesson concerning mules, or, rather, the lesson is coming from the mule himself, and the tenor of it is that he is not so black as he is painted. We may have disliked him in detail, but the sum total of him is all right, in fact one of the most all right things in the general service of men, and the particular service of war.

Not that he is particularly anxious that the word war should be mentioned in his long-eared presence. There have been awkward misunderstandings with regard to him and war about which he may be sensitive. The affair in South Africa, for instance, where a battle was lost and the blame was put upon his unfortunate hide because he bolted with the guns! But he is "doing his bit" at the front in a way that would be surprising were it only more generally known. To get there and "do his bit" he has come from all parts of the world. He has rounded up his kind in Texas and Andalusia, in Kentucky and Mississippi, Majorca and Malta, Catalina and Lombardy, the Pyrenees and Missouri—everywhere. He has crossed the seas and been torpedoed, and still he is answering the call to help his human master in thousands and tens of thousands. He has clambered to the summits of the Alps and been unceremoniously slung from peak to peak; in fact there is no end to the indignities to which he has been subjected. He has probably vigorously protested, in accordance with the mule's time-honored privilege; but on the great main issue of his duty to the warring human being, he has never once failed the Allies, even though he may be wholly indifferent as to the ultimate issue of the great strife. Meanwhile he is drawing guns and carrying them, bearing stretchers and munitions, hauling carts and wagons. He is a pack animal in the Alps and a draft animal in Flanders; he serves the infantry, the cavalry, and every branch of the service; he is the common drudge of every fighting unit on all the fronts. And herein his mulish majesty is seen at his best. He is an easy first as a beast of burden, and has the laugh on both the horse and the ass for intelligence, endurance, and surefootedness, while he displays a most exemplary patience under the pressure of heavy loads.

Of course, the mule has his few traditional eccentricities. It is quite generally conceded that one should approach him with care; it is also equally understood that he should be approached with understanding. Most of his faults are not of his own making. It is not his fault, for instance, that his ears are long, or that his head and tail resemble those of an ass when they ought, in common justice, to look like those of a horse. It is not his fault that his capacity for sheer hard work has been forgotten in his reputation for peculiarities and a particular form of perversity when in reality he is a

most affectionate animal. Let him but take to you, and he will whinny with obvious joy at your advent and "nuzzle" you with delight, or whatever the word is for the delightful way he has of rubbing his nose against your shoulders. But it must not be forgotten that he is a sensitive creature, with certain well-defined scruples and prejudices which, if one values one's shins and self-respect, ought by no means to be overlooked.

He wants his harness to fit him well, wants his likes and dislikes to be humored, wants only those to approach him to whom he is accustomed, wants his drinking water to be free of mud, wants the best of everything, and, in short, demands that life shall be one round of consideration for him on his master's part. Let him only be assured that he is the recipient of these trifling considerations, and his confidence will have been won. He will then be as tractable as a lamb, and will work in a way that would put a horse to shame. His accredited bad temper will prove to be a thing of vain imaginings and, if you will only mind your p's and q's, so far as he is concerned, you may safely approach him with—circumlocution.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the functions of British papers in war time, and a very important one, is to act as the medium of communication between the Government and the people. All orders and regulations, from food rations to the proper height of ladies' boots, are given out through the columns of the press. The practice is taken as a matter of course, but it has no other sanction than that which custom confers. Probably no better method could be devised, though it has its inconveniences. It is certainly to the interest of newspaper proprietors, for it virtually obliges every individual to provide himself with a daily paper.

QUITTE often advice and announcements which appear in the press spring from the fertile imagination of journalists, and the anxious inquiries of householders at local food committees are met as often as not with an emphatic "Pay no attention to anything that is said in the papers!" And still the patient civilian keeps smiling!

THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER is republishing letters contributed to it by Artemus Ward between 1857 and 1860. In one of them occurs what the humorist called "A Fragment" which should go a long way toward disproving the claim that free versification is a recent invention. What could be freer than this:

Uncle Simon he
Clim up a tree
And looked round to see what he
could see;
When present-lee
Uncle Jim
Clim up beside of him
And squatted down by he.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Daily Chronicle of London writes of an incident which he or she witnessed in the Tube, recently, and which cannot very well be imagined as happening in the "Elektrische" of Berlin. Two "Tommies," laden with their "pots and pans," occupied seats in a crowded compartment, and, though mud-stained and weary, rose to allow two women to have their seats. A staff colonel and a major were in the same compartment. Seeing what had happened, they simultaneously arose and insisted on the "Tommies" taking their seats. Noblesse oblige indeed! remarks The Chronicle.

THAT they do extraordinary things in Kansas nobody, who knows the State and has followed its achievements, even in a casual way, need be told. Still, few will be prepared for this from the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal-World: "While eating Blanche Malcom sang, 'Oh, Dry Those Tears,' 'One Fleeting Hour' and the old, though favorite 'Perfect Day.' She was accompanied by Claire Noland as tenor and Greta Noland on the piano." One is left to wonder what Miss Malcom might have done before or after eating.

NEW YORK bemoans the fact that Ellis Island, of immigrant fame, now sees little activity. For the immigrant comes no more, or at least only in comparative dribbles. Whereas only a few years ago there passed through Ellis Island, every twelve months, nearly one and a quarter millions of people on their way to the great melting pot of the nations, now there are fewer than 100,000 per year. The number is steadily diminishing, because of the titanic struggle in Europe. Meanwhile, the present interval might be utilized for attending to the proper distribution of the masses of immigrants crowded into the cities and towns of the Atlantic States. Beyond the Missouri there are still vast, sparsely populated tracts, and Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man!" might be fittingly taken to heart by the Washington immigration officials in relieving the unnecessary congestion of the East.

NEVADA, the land of desert and arid alkaline wastes, is notoriously a dry State in a very literal sense indeed. But great quantities of water have recently been discovered within ten feet of the surface, in some places, and extending for many miles, like huge underground lakes. Some of these areas have already been reclaimed by tapping the gigantic reservoirs, the water being raised to the surface by motors and used for irrigation. The French might take the hint, if ever they want to realize that scheme of theirs to turn the Sahara into an inland sea.

IT is announced that an aeroplane mail service between Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., a distance of 286 miles, is soon to be established. It would require a speed of only a little more than seventy miles an hour to bring the time necessary for trips between the two cities down to four hours, and aeroplanes are now making eighty miles an hour easily. The question is whether St. Louis really wants to get as close as this to Chicago, or vice versa.